

in the end, so may Adjectives, and Participles that contain the chief point of the Sense. 2. The Nominative Case (called *rectus*) is to be placed in the middle before the Verb, except a question be asked, or a Verb be of the Imperative Mood; or (*it* or *there*) cometh before the *English* of the Verb, then the Nominative is set after the Verb, or after the sign of the Verb. 3. The Adjective may be placed before the Substantive, and between them may be put the Genitive of the latter two Substantives. Also between the Adjective, and the Substantive of the Genitive Case, the word governing the Genitive Case, may be Elegantly put. Adverbs and Participles may be placed where they seem best to please the ear.

Short Rules for proportioning Sentences.

1. A Comma (,) is made at the end of a word, within seven or eight Syllables.
2. A Semicolon (;) possesseth half the space between a Comma and Colon: and after a Colon it possesseth half the space between it and a Period.
3. A Colon (:) is marked at the end of a word about eighteen Syllables from the beginning.
4. A Period (.) is marked at the end of every perfect Sentence.
5. A Parenthesis () used when one Sentence is put within another.
6. A Note of Exclamation (!) used when we express any thing with wonder.
7. An Interrogation (?) used when a question is asked.

F I N I S.

The Reader is desired to Correct all Literal mistakes with his Pen, which have past the Press, through the Authors absence.

THE
English Grammar:

O R,
The ENGLISH TONGUE
Reduced to Grammatical Rules:

Containing
The Four Parts of Grammar,

V I Z.
ORTHOGRAPHY, } PROSODY,
ETYMOLOGY, } or
SYNTAX, } POETRY.

BEING

The Easiest, Quickest, and most Authentick Method of Teaching it by Rules and Pictures; adapted to the Capacities of Children, Youth, and those of riper Years: In Learning whereof the English Scholar may now obtain the Perfection of his Mother Tongue, without the Assistance of Latin: Composed for the use of all English-Schools.

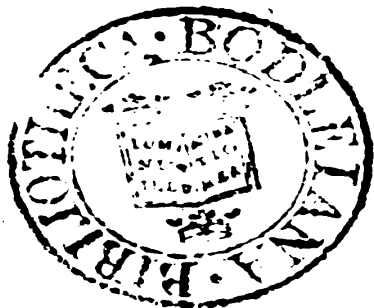
By *Joseph Aickin* M. A. and lately one of the Masters of the Free-School of *London-Derry*.

*Expedire Grammatico, etiam si pauca nesciat. Quintil.
Neque enim optimi artificis est, omnia persequi. Galen.*

Licensed May the 24th. 1692. *Rob. Midgley.*

L O N D O N:
Printed for the Author, Schoolmaster, in *Fisher-street* near *Red Lion Square*, and Sold by *John Lawrence* at the *Angel* in the *Poultry*. 1693. Price Bound 1 s.

To his Ingenious Friend Mr. *Jos.*
Aickin upon his Book Intitul'd
the *English Grammar*.



P Rays'd by each careful Parent for your pains :
Admir'd for the great product of your brains.
No more on *Latine* now our Tongue depends :
You've in this Treatise gain'd the mighty Ends.
Others with painful toyl the work begun :
But did not or else could not carry't on :
You did on their Foundation build and sought,
And found what they neglected or forgot.
To their defects you give a large supply,
Which may be seen by the discerning Eye :
Great Chaucer did at first the Tongue refine
But you from all its dregs have clear'd the mine.
Wallis, and Cooper did with Wharton try,
And by degrees the Tongue did Redifie.
But still there wanted a more perfect Rule,
An English Grammar for the English School.
Their confus'd rubbish you did separate
And with distinguish'd Forms did Regulate.
To praise it more, were to enhance the Book :
Who would it's Vertues know, within must look.

S. H.

The PREFACE.

To the School-masters of the English
Tongue and other Candid Readers.

Gentlemen,

THE daily obstructions and difficulties,
that occur in teaching and Learning
our Mother Tongue, proceed from the
want of an English Grammar, by Law esta-
blish'd, the Standard of education, as in other
Tongues; For no Tongue can be acquired
without Grammatical rules; since then all other
Tongues, and Languages are taught by Gram-
mar, why ought not the English Tongue to be
taught so too. Imitation will never do it, under
twenty years; I have known some Foreigners who
have been longer in learning to speak English and
yet are far from it: the not learning by Gram-
mar, is the true cause. Hence it cometh, that
Children go ten or eleven years or more to School,
and yet do not attain the Perfection of the Eng-
lish Tongue: Nay some scarce learn to read and
write well in that time: but are forced at length
to go to Latin Schools to attain its perfection: and
sooner become masters of the Latine, than their own
Tongue. The want of such a Grammar, which
ought to be the standard of the English Tongue, is
the

The PREFACE.

the cause of all this: for most Schoolmasters, not
having the advantages of knowing the best me-
thods of teaching: and so following their own fan-
cies, for want of an approved Method, make the
business of teaching and learning an Herculean
labor. For the remedy of such inconveniences
and needless expence of time, I lay my Grammar
at your feet: For Youth being the hope of the pre-
sent and the support of the future age: we ought
to make it our grand concern to transmit Learn-
ing to them in the best and easiest Methods. Gen-
tlemen? it were to be desired that all learning were
to be taught in our Mother Tongue; then Youth might
not only imbibe the inferior Sciences, but even Phy-
losophy, Divinity, and Law in their tender years,
and might be serviceable in Church and State soon-
er than they can now attain to the knowledge of
the Tongues. Were it come to this pass, English
School masters would be held in greater venera-
tion, and their Livelihoods much augmented. But
this good can never be expected till by your parti-
cular care and Industry, English tearmes, pro-
per for all Sciences be invented, till the vulgar
prejudice of the difficulty of Learning it, be by your
easie Methods taken away: till it be found that
the English Tongue is copious enough of it self, to
express every thing and notion; but more chiefly
till people do see that it may be perfectly acquired,
without being beholden to the Latine: which makes
most people so fond thereof: whereas in reality
the English Tongue is far more copious than it.
Besides it is the easiest tongue to be taught and
learned.

The P R E F A C E.

learned in the world; for the Grammatical part of it, may be reduced to a very small volume: and it may be improv'd far beyond the Latine, Greek or French: it being very fertile and fit for compositions. There is no difficulty at all in the parts of speech, for Nouns have for the most part but two endings, to distinguish their Numbers: there are but two genders. Verbs have but two endings; and but few irregular; all the moods are express'd by eight particles, the tenses by fourteen signs: the formation of the passive voice, is made by the auxiliary verb, am; so that the whole Etymological part of the Grammar, is a very short and compendious business. Which part of the Latine Grammar requireth a hundred times more variations: not to speak of the Syntax, which in the English Tongue is absolv'd in three easie Rules, and all the rest depends on the Preposition. Whereas the Latine Syntax requires a large Volume of Rules, besides exceptions. As for Prosody, it is the easiest task of all, for there is no labour at all in the quantities of Syllables, as in the Latine and Greek: for though we have more kinds of verses, than any other Tongue, yet the mystery of versification is facile and almost at every Poets own discretion: our Poetry nevertheless is excellent and lofty and inferiour to none. It is therefore to be admired at, that Englishmen as well as strangers should account the English Tongue intricat and difficile; and that they should think that it cannot be reduced to Grammatical Rules: when there are so many learned treatises
of

The P R E F A C E.

of this nature both in Latine, Dutch and English Extant: though none of them I confess are fit for the English Schools. Brethren? it is absolutely necessary for perfecting youth in the English Tongue to teach them the Etymological, Syntactical and Prosodical Parts of the Tongue. It is not reading of English or a fair hand-writing that makes a good English Scholar: to be able to read, write and endite all things in apt and proper terms, and to expresse their mind in verse, is the main. Now these defects in our English Schools occasioneth Parents sending their Children to Latine Schools, to learn the Latine Accidence, an improper remedy for this exigence: which is a great discredit to you, a great loss of time to Children, and a needles expence of money to their Parents. For most commonly it happens, while children continue at Latine Schools, they forget much of there English, and are necessitated to return to your Schools again to recover their reading and writing; to prevent and remedy these inconveniences I have composed this English Grammar: in learning whereof Youth may attain to the perfection of the English Tongue without being oblig'd to go to Lattin-Schools; and as the learning of the Latine Grammar has bin hitherto accounted a great help to perfect youth in English, so now the learning of this English Grammar will be a great advantage to Children, toward the attaining of the Latine Tongue: which will be a great ease to the Masters of the Latine and Greek Tongues: for Children not being masters of their mother Tongue
are

The P R E F A C E.

are not fit to learn any other. And because the ordinary methods of teaching Children to spell and read are so intricate and tedious, I have therefore given you a large treatise of Orthography, and according to the opinion of the best Grammarians, I have reduced it to a Grammatical method: as near as the nature of the matter would permit; for indeed the Orthographical part of the English Tongue is the most difficult; There are many defects in the Orthographical part of the Tongue: for the number of Characters, are not sufficient to express the several articulat sounds, we have, as may appear by the several sounds of the vowel a as in can, cane, call, man, &c. o likewise hath several different sounds, as in god, roll, come, &c. g hath two different sounds as in get and generation: t hath two as in time and nation, c hath two, as in censure and came. Besides custom hath obtained so far upon us, that we are forced to spell words according to the idiom of the Tongue, from whence they are borrowed: nay and most commonly we are forc'd to pronounce these words contrary to the genius of our Tongue; Besides as our Alphabet is defective, so likewise it is Superfluous, for either c or k are needless. Ph sounds the same with f. q might as well be expressed by cw since we are forced to add u after q to assist it. cs might sound x. ts z. g and j are two letters of the same sound, whereas the one viz. g. might alwayes expresse the sound of g in get: and the other viz. j the sound of g in generation and j in Jesus its natural sound: w indeed

The P R E F A C E.

deed is a neat connexion of two single uu's: but the sound might aswell be expressed by two single uu's. Y might aswell be express'd by i vowel: when it is taken for a vowel. It would be a great ease to Children, if all the Letters were named from their proper force and sound. But a sudden remedy thereof, is not to be expected. Besides the general way of teaching Children to spell, by spelling Books wherein the Syllables of words are divided by Hyphens is neither a sure nor profitable way. For as it is impossible to learn a Tongue by imitation, under twenty years conversation: so it is as impossible to teach Children to spell true in any considerable time; indeed Children may learn and acquire a volubility and plyableness of Tongue thereby, but this they may acquire in any other Book aswell: which is all the advantage I ever found in teaching of children according to those spelling books; he that does not beleive this, let him make an experiment of the same, and if when he puts another into their hand to spell words without this help of the Hyphen, he findes them any thing profite besides the plyableness of their Tongue, I will owne my error, and hereafter follow that method: it is a great ease to the Master indeed, but little profit to the Scholar. Imitation is no sure nor profitable way of teaching: whatever the Author of a very late spelling Book affirms; though I have not been so long in the world, as he says he has made a considerable figure in it, yet I can out of my own little experience avouch the contrary: but I perceive for
all

The P R E F A C E.

all his being so long in the eye of England, he may be deceived and in an error still : to think that it lyes in his power to take e final from a matter of three or four hundred words, viz. to write buckle, bundle, fudle, pudle trouble, buckl, bundl, fudl, pudl, troubl, &c. and at the same time to be more favourable to many words of the same nature, which might as well have spared it. In my opinion it does not lye in any one School-Masters power to clip the Kings English. Again I find, that his English ears may be deceived in the sound of ti, before a vowel, for I fain would know whether ti in nation, do not sound liker si, than ti in quantity. His observations of the mistakes of other School-masters are false : for he says we are taught to spell Ab-ra-ham and to pronounce it A-bra-ham, whereas if he look into Mr. Youngs Spelling-book, he may see the quite contrary. Besides he says we make two syllables of Ba-al, and yet pronounce it Baml : but as his observation of the spelling of it is false, so his ears are mistaken in its sound, for there is not the least sound of w in it. These are some of his usefull observations in Orthography ; perhaps he may have met with some of these peccadillos in Womens-Schools, where I suppose he is more conversant than in Men's. I had not been so particular with him, but that I look upon these his observations, as so many Reflections on the whole profession : thinking to get reputation and Scholars by the same.

Now

The P R E F A C E.

Now it remaineth to give you an account of the Parts of this Grammar and the method of teaching Children according to Gramatical Rules. In Orthography, the first thing we ought to teach, is the Names and Shapes of the Letters ; then their several Sounds or force : Now to intice Children to learn the Letters, I have given them in the sixteenth Page a symbolical Alphabet, for nothing does please ingenious Children more than Pictures : and it is adapted to the English Pronounciation as near as the nature of the thing would permit : and I have given you likewise a large gramatical, Physical treatise of the formation of the sounds of the Letters : and have reduced the whole to such methodical Rules, that it will be a very easie task to masters to teach Children accordingly.

This method is of great use both to foreigners, who find great difficulty in pronouncing the Letters, according to our English pronounciation : for the great obstruction that hinders foreigners from learning our Tongue, depends upon the difference of the Sounds : which these Tables will remedy, by causing them to apply their voice to the several instruments of Speech : and from thence will flow the genuine sounds of the Letters : and to our own Countrymen, who have any imperfection in their pronounciation. These Rules may likewise be improv'd to the education of those who are either naturally or accidentally dumb : provided their organs of speech be good : for the learned Dr. Wallis in preface to his English Grammar affirms that he has taught two such to Read, Write, and to understand

The P R E F A C E.

derstand what they read and writ. When Children are masters of the Alphabets, then it is necessary to teach them Syllabication: to effect, which: you must teach them the difference of the vowels & consonants, diphthongs being double vowels, for all syllables are composed of such, and considering the defect of tables of syllables in all Spelling-Books, I have set down many large Tables, one whereof contains near 1360 Syllables, which you must cause the children to learn perfectly: and then teach them the Table of monosyllables, and I have added an Alphabetical Table of words illustrated by their pictures: to imprint the true notion of reading such Syllables: let the Children be able to sound the force of every syllable, without first saying the Letters of it over, before you take them out of this part: then teach them the treatise of the diphthongs and their true sounds in words; now to teach them to spell or divide Polysyllables, you must do thus: since they can sound any syllable without naming the Letters: take your pointer or pen, & place it on the last letter of the syllable in a word of two syllables, and make him sound that Syllable and so the last syllable likewise, and tell him the Rule by word of mouth for dividing of the syllables: as for example in the word Kingdom: put your pointer to g and tell them, when two Consonants are in the middle of a word, the first consonant belongs to the first syllable and the other to the last syllable: and so in all other words follow the same method: and you'll find that Children will soon ease you of the trouble of pointing to them: and this will be a thousand

The P R E F A C E.

thousand times an easier and quicker Rule, then teaching them to go over tables of words divided by Hyphens: it is the Masters care that must inculcat the true method of spelling: and that children may be able to read without spelling, I have added two long Tables of Polysyllables, a Table of words illustrated by their Pictures, to imprint the true notion of Reading in their memories and understandings; for the very looking upon the thing Pictured, suggesting the name of the thing, doth tell children how the word is to be read: for I have found it many times a hard task, to bring children to read, who nevertheless could spell to admiration. When Children begin to read, put any English author in their hands; there are so many Books fit for this purpose that I need not prescribe rules to any: but Histories and Romances please Children most, and still in hearing of them read, have recourse to the Rules, till they become masters of spelling: and when they read indifferent well, put them to learn all the criticisms in the Orthographycal part of the Grammar: so likewise, when you enter a Boy into your School, who can read indifferently well, let him begin to learn the Rules of Orthography: which are many and absolutely necessary for perfecting Boys in reading of English. When children are perfect in this part of of the Grammar, then it is necessary to enter them into the second part of the Grammar, to teach them the rules of Etymology, Syntax and Prosody; for how can Boys make good English, if they do not Know the parts of Speech, the rules of joyning words together, and the

The P R E F A C E.

the true manner of accenting words. None can read intelligibly, who are ignorant of Prosody: Nor can understand any Book in verse without this knowledge: To perfect Boys in these parts, it is necessary first to give them a subject: as for example to make an amplification on Learning or on God, on Virtue, or Religion, &c. and when the Boy has writ his amplification, the Master must take his pen and correct the faults in Orthography, Etymology &c. next they must be taught to write Epistles or Letters, viz. to their Fathers, Mothers or Relations &c. till they can endite and write ornat, elegant and Eloquent English. Then it remains, to teach them Poetry or versification and so likewise to give them a subject to exercise their Poetical veins on, till they be able to make Verses readily. Now Gentlemen, this in my opinion, is the right method of teaching the English Tongue: but I am very willing to hear of it's being improved by a more Ingenious Hand: in the mean time take this my weak endeavour in good part: for whether you approve or condemn my Grammar, it was neither ambition nor lucre, but meerly the Publick good that prompted me to compose it; and so I bid you heartily Farewell.

ORTHO-

ORTHOGRAPHY,

The first part of Grammar, teacheth to write Words with proper and fit Letters.

The Alphabet.

Capital Letters. Small Letters. Their sounds or force.

A	a	ae or oe
B	b	bee
C	c	see or kae
D	d	dae
E	e	i short
F	f	ef or fae
G	g	gee as in get
H	h	eh or hae
I	i	ei or ee
J	j	gee as in generati-
K	k	kae on
L	l	el or lae
M	m	em or mae
N	n	en or nae
O	o	o
P	p	pee or ap
Q	q	keu or cw
R	r	er or rac
S	s	es or fae
T	t	tee or et
U	u	eu or oo
V	v	vae
W	w	uu
X	x	ecks
Y	y	ice or ie
Z	z	sd

The

The Scholars daily Prayer.

A Lmighty God, creator of all things, who hast given me a being, and by thy Fatherly care hast supported me hitherto, through the dangers of my Infancy: continue thy wonderfull protection and preserve me from all Bodily dangers, of Sicknefs or mischance. Enlighten my Soul with Knowledge both of Divine and human things; that as I grow in Stature, so I may grow in Favour with thee and Man. Preserve me out of evil Company and forgive the sins of my Youth. Bless my Parents Relations and Superiors and all who have a charge over me; and all I beg through the merits of Christ my Saviour: In whose holy Name & words I conclude my imperfect prayers, as he hath taught me to say

O U R Father which art in Heaven, Hallowed be thy Name; Thy Kingdom come; Thy will be done on Earth as it is in Heaven; Give us this day our daily Bread; and forgive us our Trespases, as we forgive them that trespass against us; and lead us not into Temptation; but deliver us from Evil. *Amen.*

THE

(1)

THE ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

The School-Master and Scholar.



M Y Child: your Parents have desired me, to teach you the English-Tongue. For though you can speak English already; yet you are not an English Scholar, till you can read, write, and speak English truly.

Reading, is the pronouncing, with an audible voice, or silently to your self, the Sounds of Letters, Syllables, words and

B

Sen-

Sentences, either printed or written in Books or loose papers.

Writing, is the delineating or picturing these, when they are printed or written in Books; or conceiv'd by the understanding: or when they are pronounced distinctly and articulately by the mouth: which is Speaking. For the attaining of these, you must attend unto my following Rules and instructions.

C H A P. I. Of Letters in general.

Letters compose Syllables: Syllables, words: words, Sentences: and Sentences make Orations or Books. Wherefore you must first learn the Letters, whose number in the English Tongue, do commonly amount to twenty six, thus pictured.

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z.
all which differ in their names, Shapes, and sounds. Five whereof thus pictur'd, a e i o u
are call'd *Vowels*: which are the original of all sounds. The *Consonants* are twenty one, thus pictured.

b c d f g h j k l m n p q r s t u v w x y z.
and borrow part of their sounds from the vowels, and may rather be counted Syllables than Letters.

A *Letter* is taken either, for a Sound, and is defined to be, an indivisible modification

of the breath, formed by the simple motion of the particular instruments of Speech; or is taken for a character, and is defined, a picture expressing the articulat modification of the breath.

There ought to be as many characters in the English Tongue, as there are Sounds, but though we have thirty two articulat Sounds, yet we have only twenty six *letters*: by what reason, it were not easie for me, in this short compend to shew thee; only I do tell thee, that besides the twenty six usual Sounds, of the Letters; a hath two other sounds, as in *can call*; and i hath one as in *Sin*; o hath two as in *God, roll*; and u one as in *cut*: as appears by my following Table, annexed to the doctrine of the vowels: now there being no Proper characters determined for these sounds: causeth many inconveniences. Besides many of the twenty six Letters are Superfluous, for either c or k are superfluous; x might be as well expressed by ks: and kw might express q, especially since we are forc'd to add u vowel after it, for the better pronouncing its Sound. g and j have the same Sound. It were more natural and easie for Children to learn to spell, if all the letters were named from their force. It is very ridiculous to say. *see a you e, cave.*

je double u, Jew. ach e uzzard, hazzard, &c. Our Letters were more intelligible, if pronounc'd thus.

A bee c (ka or see) dee e ef ge (as in get)
he i jee ka el em en o pee q (kw or cw) ar
es tee u ve we ex ye ye ez.

The chief instruments in framing these Letters, and perfecting Speech, are the Lungs, the windpipe and the Larynx, and the *aspera arteria*: as likewise the tongue, nostrils and lips: the throat, palat and teeth.

The breath or inspired air, being blowed out by the lungs through the *aspera arteria*, is the subject matter of Speech. The lungs in speaking, as the bellows in the Organs, causeth the sound: for the lungs being opened like a pair of bellows, suck in the air, and by contracting the lungs agen, the air is expelled, and so the sound is made. Thus, as the windpipe is shorter or longer, narrower or broader, like the tube in wind-Musick, the Sound is made Shriller or flatter, higher or lower. But the tongue and lips being applyed to the rest of the organs, like the Fingers to the holes of the Flagelet, are the more immediate instruments of the different sounds.

A vowel, is a full and perfect Sound made by a free and open emission of the breath.

breath. There are eight of these sounds commonly, but we have only five Characters for them, as, *a e i o u*, because the number of the vowels was never yet determined. We write the second Letter of these three words, *can cane call* with the same character; though there be as great difference betwixt these three sounds of *a*, as there is betwixt the sound of *a* and the rest of the vowels. So in *o* as in *rod, rode, roll, ransom*, in which words *o* hath four different sounds: nay sometimes the same sounds are written with more characters as in *call, caul, crawl*.

For thy better understanding the Letters, I will teach thee likewise the nature of a consonant. A consonant is framed by the dashing together of the instruments of Speech which stop the breath: therefore the number of the consonants, ought to be according to the divers configurations of the instruments which stop the breath; hence the consonants are divided into four kinds. Semi-vowels, Aspirats, Semi-mutes, and Mutes. The Semi-vowels and Aspirats, are formed in the same feat, by a partial interception of the inspired air: but the Aspirats are pronounced with a greater force: there are eight half-vowels. *f l m n r s x z*. all which begin their sound with *c*.

(6)

The half-dumb Letters are made by the total interception of the Breath, being always pronounced with a shrill or loud voice. The dumb letters are so formed, only differing thus, that they are founded with a lower voice. They are called dumb letters, because they borrow the vowel *e* at the end of their sound, to help their pronunciation *b c d g p q t*.

C A P. 2. *Of the Sound of the Letters.*

ALL Nations have some difference in the pronunciation of their Letters. The Germans draw-back the pronunciation to the hinder part of the mouth, and bottom of the throat; hence it cometh, that they speak more strongly and robustly. The French form all nearer the palat, and do not open their jaws much: hence it happens, that their pronunciation is not so distinct, and as it were confuted with a mixt muttering. The Italians and Spaniards speak slowly and protract their Sounds. The English move forward their whole pronunciation to the fore-part of their mouth: hence the sound is more distinct.

The sounds of the Letters depending upon these five Instruments of Speech, *viz.* the Throat, the Tongue, the Palat, Teeth

(7)

Teeth and Lips, I divide the whole Alphabet into five kinds, *viz.*

Gutturals	(5)	{ a e i o u. The five Vowels.
Linguals	(5)	{ d l n r t.
Palatals	(4)	{ k q x y.
Dentals	(6)	{ c g j h s z.
Labials	(6)	{ b f m p v w.

Having thus placed the Letters in their order, I will now (by the assistance of Almighty God) teach thee how to apply thy voice, to these several Organs, so that thou maist easily find out the natural sound of every Letter; which Method will so imprint the true sounds of the Letters in thy Memory, that thou canst never forget them: but thou must diligently attend to my following Rules: and according to the aforesaid division, I will first teach thee the sounds of the Vowels: which are called Gutturals, because the throat is most affected in their pronunciation.

Though we have but five Characters (as I told you before) yet there are nine articulat sounds of the Vowels: all which sounds are formed by the Throat principally, the Pallat, Lips and Tongue likewise contributing in some manner to their pronunciation. The Vowels which have no Characters properly assign'd to them, I

B 4 will

(8)

will set down in a Table, after I have taught thee the sounds of those five Characteriz'd Vowels.

Seet. 1. of the five Vowels.

- A a Breath with an audible Voice, through your mouth open, moving the middle of your tongue to your palat, as *Cane*
- E e Breath with an audible Voice, moving the extreme part of your tongue gently to your palat, as *me, be.*
- I i Breath with an audible Voice, moving the middle of your tongue fiercely to your palat, as *find, bind.*
- O o Breath with an audible Voice, through your lips drawn round, *foe, fo.*
- U u Breath with an audible Voice, through your lips drawn pretty close, as *muse, tune, mute.*

The sounds of the four Vowels which borrow their Characters, are expressed in the following Table.

Table

(9)
Table.

a	e	cane	i	ei	find	u	eu	spue
a	au	call	i	ee	fin			
a	o	man	or	as in		or	as in	
	or as in		o	a	god	u	o	cut
e	i	be	o	ou	roll			
e	a	men	o	oo	bode			

Seet. 2. of the Linguals.

- D d Move the tip of your Tongue to the roots of your upper teeth, ending with *ee*, as *dead.*
- L l Sound *e*, moving the tip of your Tongue to your upper gums, as *Lord.*
- N n Sound *e*, moving the tip of your Tongue to your upper teeth, as *name,*
- R r Sound *e*, moving the tip of your Tongue quivering to the middle part of your palat, as *robe.*
- T t Move your Tongue to the roots of your upper teeth very close, and open your Tongue from thence with your breath sounding *i*, as *so.*

Seet.

Sect. 3. of the Dentals.

- C c** Breath with an audible Voice through your teeth a little open, moving your tongue towards them founding *ce*, as *Cicero*.
- G g** Breath through your teeth shut and lips open, moving the root of your tongue, to the middle of your palat, ending with *e*, as *God*.
- I i** Breath through your teeth pretty close, moving your tongue fiercely to your palat and found *e*, as *James*.
- H h** Sound *e* shutting your teeth close, and move the middle of your tongue to your Palat, as *hall*.
- S s** Sound *e* through your teeth shut and your lips open, moving your tongue to the root of your upper teeth, as *send*.
- Z z** Sound *i* through your teeth shut very close, moving the tip of your tongue to your under teeth, as *zeal*.

Sect. 4. of the Lip-Letters.

- B b** Breath so strongly as to open your lips founding *ce*, as *bad*.

F f

- F f** Sound *e* and make your breath open your lips, as *for*.
- M m** Sound *e* Shutting your lips close, your breath going through your nostrils, as *man*.
- P p** Cause your breath to open your lips: your under lip moving fiercely and founding *e*, as *pen*.
- V v** Move your under lip to your upper teeth, and breath through the vacuity, founding *a* as *vaine*.
- W w** Move the extreme parts of both your lips drawn pretty close and found two *uu's* as *word*.

Sect. 5 of the Palatals.

- K k** Move the middle of your Tongue close to your palat and found *a*, with an audible Voice, as *keep*.
- Q q** Move the middle of your tongue close to your palat, and found *a*, with an audible Voice, as *quick*.
- X x** Move the middle of your tongue forward to your upper gums, founding *e*, first, through your upper teeth, as *ax*.
- Y y** Move your tongue to the middle of your Palat and make your breath open your lips, founding *i*, as *you*.

Sect.

Sect. 6. of other Sounds of 4 Consonants.

There is little or no difficulty in the pronunciation of the Consonants, for all Nations sound them alike, especially, *b d f h j k l m n p q r s v w x z*. There is nevertheless some difference in the pronouncing of these, *c g t y*: concerning whose sound take notice of the following observations.

1. C, before, *e, i, y*. sounds like *s*, as in *certain, circuit, clemency*.
2. C, before *a, o, u*. sounds like *k*, as *can*.
3. G, before *e, i, y*. most commonly is pronounced like *j* consonant. as *generation, region, gybe*, except in these following, wherein it retains its own sound, as *give, forgive, forget, beget, begin, together, &c.* also in *anger, hunger, linger, Ghost, Guilbert*.
4. T, before *i*, when another vowel followeth, sounds like, *s*, as *Nation, Potion, Meditation*. Except in *question, mixtion, combustion, sustian*, and if it follow *s*, or *x*, it retains its proper sound.
5. Y, is sometimes taken for a vowel, and serves in the place of *i*, as in *mercy, mercie. pity, pitie*. Before *a, e, o*, it is a consonant, but after them a vowel. And sounds as *ai, ei, oi*. as *yard, yellow, young, bay. &c.*
Sect.

Sect. 7. of *e* final, or *e* mute.

A single *e*, in the end of words sounds nothing, and is called dumb *e*: as in *make, have, one, wine, take, &c.* except in the demonstrative Article, *The*, and in some proper names as, *Phabe, Penelope*. For, *he, she, be, we, me, &c.* were better written, *shee, bee, wee, mee*. I believe the original of writing this Letter *e* in the end of a word, to have been because, of old it was pronounced, but obscurely, and so the words which are now monosyllables, as *one, wine, take*, were of old dissyllables and divided thus, *o-ne, wi-ne, ta-ke*: of old *e* was written after many words, wherein that *e* is omitted now, as *darke, marke, selfe, waite, lease*: for here it could not be added to produce the syllable, because they are all long, which is the chief reason of its use now: and therefore it must have been added as making another Syllable: thus, *dar-ke, mar-ke, Sel-fe*. So in *have, crave, live, dove*; but although that *e* final be not sounded, yet it is not altogether useless. For 1. it is the sign of a vowel made long, as in *bate, mate, hate, file, wile, mile* whereas *mat, bat, hat, fil, mil, wil* are short. 2. It mollifies the sound of the Letters, *c g & th*.
which

which otherwise must be pronounced with a force : as *huge, since, breathe, seethe, wreath*, which otherwise must be pronounced, *bug, sink, breath, seeth*. *e* is very seldom found dumb or quiescent in the middle of a word, if it had not been belonging to the original word as in *changeable, enducement, commencement*. Now it is not pronounced in these words, yet it has been as in *commandement*. In *changeable* it is divided thus, *changeable* or *chan-geable*. When the following syllable begins with a vowel, *e* is most commonly omitted as in *give, giving, love, loving, have, having, dance, danceth, &c.*

E after *l* joyned to another consonant is retained, as *candle, handle, title, fiddle, wrangle, possible, legible*, in which words it serves for no use ; but in *idle, triste, title, fable, table, able, noble*, it is the sign of the preceeding vowels being long. Though *wild, child, mild* are better without *e*.

C A P. 3. *Of the Characters or shapes of the Letters.*

THE next thing to be discussed, is the several characters, or shapes used, for expressing these sounds ; which in the English Tongue, amount to one hundred and fifty eight, both Capital and small, pictured thus.

A

A Table of all the usuall sorts of Letters.

The Capital Roman Letters.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P
Q R S T U V W X Y Z.

The small Roman Letters.

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s
t u v w x y z.

The Capital Italic Letters.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O
P Q R S T U V W X Y Z.

The small Italic Letters.

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t
u v w x y z.

The Capital English Letters.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O
P Q R S T U V W X Y Z.

The small English Letters.

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t
u v w x y z.

a e i o u. vowels.

b c d f g h j k l m n p q r s t u w x y z.
21 consonants.

double consonants. & ff ll sh st. For

For the better inculcating of the names and shapes of the Letters into childrens memories, and understandings, instead of keeping them half a year in the *A, b, c*, teach them the Letters not in Alphabetical order altogether, but as they are mixed in Syllables, words and Sentences: for many children can say the Letters by rote, who in the mean time know not one of the Letters by their shapes: therefore you must take particular notice of the difference of the shapes of the Letters: for many of the Letters are almost alike. We must take a great care not to baulk children in the Letters, for what errors they imbibe now, are not to be washed away easily. I desire you to try (in going over these following sentences) whether you know all your Letters; for if you have not perfectly learned all your Letters and conceived them in your understanding aright: you must learn my Symbolical Alphabet; for to help your memory to retain their names and figures.













But first let me hear thee say over the Letters, as they are mixed in these Sentences.

I will fear God, honour the King, and my Parents; I will love all good People, my acquaintances and zealous Benefactors: knowing that God commands me exactly so to do. Amen.

AN









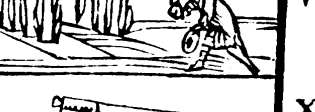



The Symbolical Alphabet.

Names. Sound.

What doth the <i>Crow</i> Croak?		á A á	ae
What maketh Honey?		b B b	bee
What's like the Half-Moon?		c C c	fee
What faith the Child?		d D d	dae
How doth the Infant cry?		é E é	
How doth the Wind blow?		f F f	fee
What doth the Ploughman cry		g G g	gee
What doth the Mouth breathe?		h H h	ha
What do we see with?		i I i	eye
How doth the <i>Duck</i> quake?		k K k	kae
What is Cloth Measured with?		l L l	cll
How doth the <i>Bear</i> grumble?		m M m	mun

The Symbolical Alphabet.

Names. Sound.

What layeth Eggs?		n N n	hen
What doth the Carter cry?		o O o	
What doth the <i>Chicken</i> peep?		p P p	pee
What doth the <i>Cuckow</i> sing?		q Q q	keu, cu
How doth the <i>Dog</i> grin?		r R r	er
How doth the <i>Serpent</i> hiss?		s S s	es
What's like <i>Christ's</i> Cross?		t T t	tee
How doth the <i>Owl</i> hoot?		u U u	ou
What's <i>French</i> for yea?		w W w	wee
What cutteth Wood?		x X x	ax
How doth the <i>Ass</i> bray?		y Y y	jie
What faith the <i>Horse-Fly</i> ?		z Z z	sd

An unhappy Boy makes a good man.
 After Meat Mustard.
 A fool and his money is soon parted.
 Better fed than taught.
 Like Master like Man.

The L O R D 's Prayer.

O Ur Father which art in Heaven, hallowed
 be thy name; thy Kingdom come; thy will
 be done in Earth as it is in Heaven; give us
 this day our dayly bread; and forgive us our
 Trespases, as we forgive them that trespass
 against us; and lead us not into Temptation;
 but deliver us from evil. Amen.

The C R E E D,

I Believe in God the Father Almighty
 Maker of Heaven and Earth,
 and in Jesus Christ his only Son our
 Lord, who was conceived by the Ho-
 ly Ghost, born of the Virgin *Mary*,
 suffered under *Pontius Pilate*, was cru-
 cified, dead and buried; he descen-
 ded into Hell, the third day he rose
 again from the dead, he ascended in-
 to Heaven, and sitteth on the right
 hand of God the Father Almighty, from
 thence he shall come to judge both the
 quick and the dead; I believe in the
 C Holy

Holy Ghost, the Holy Catholick Church, the Communion of Saints, the Forgiveness of Sins, the Resurrection of the Body, and the Life Everlasting. *Amen.*

C H A P. 4. Of Syllables.

A Syllable is the force of one or more Letters sounded together in a distinct moment of the breath. If there be but one Letter in the Syllable, it is a vowel : if more, then there is a vowel & a consonant or more consonants joyned together ; and yet in English a Syllable never exceeds eight consonants, as in *Strength'n*, where the vowel *e* is not sounded. One vowel or dipthong may be made a Syllable : because the sounds are perfect & plain. On the other hand, a consonant without a vowel or dipthong cannot make a Syllable, as in, *sng. plck. gd.* but in adding a vowel to each they become Syllables *Sing, pluck, God.*

Vowels and Consonants joyned together make Syllables. The five *Vowels* together with the Greek vowel *y*, in this following Table make near 230 Syllables ; first by putting the vowels before the consonants, and then after them. You must take notice, that *y* is sometimes taken for the vowel *i*, especially

especially in the end of a word, seldom in the middle, except in words derived from the Greek, as *Apocrypha, Analysis*. Observe also that some Syllables in the following Tables, are never used in the English Tongue.

The first Table of Easie Syllables.

ab	eb	ib	ob	ub	ba	be	bi	bo	bu	by
ac	ec	ic	oc	uc	ca	ce	ci	co	cu	cy
ad	ed	id	od	ud	da	de	di	do	du	dy
af	ef	if	of	uf	fa	fe	fi	fo	fu	fy
ag	eg	ig	og	ug	ga	ge	gi	go	gu	gy
ah	eh	ih	oh	uh	ha	he	hi	ho	hu	hy
aj	ej	ij	oj	uj	ja	je	ji	jo	ju	jy
ak	ek	ik	ok	uk	ka	ke	ki	ko	ku	ky
al	el	il	ol	ul	la	le	li	lo	lu	ly
am	em	im	om	um	ma	me	mi	mo	mu	my
an	en	in	on	un	na	ne	ni	no	nu	ny
ap	ep	ip	op	up	pa	pe	pi	po	pu	py
aq	eq	iq	oq	uq	qua	que	qui	quo	quu	quy
ar	er	ir	or	ur	ra	re	ri	ro	ru	ry
as	es	is	os	us	sa	se	si	so	su	sy
at	et	it	ot	ut	ta	te	ti	to	tu	ty
au	eu	iu	ou	uu	ua	ue	ui	uo	uu	uy
av	ev	iv	ov	uv	va	ve	vi	vo	vu	vy
aw	ew	iw	ow	uw	wa	we	wi	wo	wu	wy
ax	ex	ix	ox	ux	xa	xe	xi	xo	xu	xy
ay	ey	iy	oy	uy	ya	ye	yi	yo	yu	yy
az	ez	iz	oz	uz	za	ze	zi	zo	zu	zy

Before thou leave this Table, be sure thou canst spell every Syllable and sound the force of every Letter ; for this Table is the true ground of all spelling likewise thou must pronounce every syllable without spelling it.

The Second Table of Syllables.

ab ba,	eb be,	ib bi,	ob bo,	ub bu,	by.
ac ca,	ec ce,	ic ci,	oc co,	uc cu,	cy.
ad da,	ed de,	id di,	od do,	ud du,	dy.
af fa,	ef fe,	if fi,	of fo,	uf fu,	fy.
ag ga,	eg ge,	ig gi,	og go,	ug gu,	gy.
ai ja,	ei je,	ij ji,	oi jo,	ui ju,	jy.
ah ha,	eh he,	ih hi,	oh ho,	uh hu,	hy.
ak ka,	ek ke,	ik ki,	ok ko,	uk ku,	ky.
al la,	el le,	il li,	ol lo,	ul lu,	ly.
am ma,	em me,	im mi,	om mo,	um mu,	my.
an na,	en ne,	in ni,	on no,	un nu,	ny.
appa,	ep pe,	ip pi,	op po,	np pu,	py.
ar ra,	er re,	ir ri,	or ro,	ur ru,	ry.
as fa,	es fe,	is fi,	os fo,	us fu,	fy.
at ta,	et te,	it ti,	ot to,	ut tu,	ty.
au va,	cu ve,	iu vi,	ou vo,	uv vu,	vy.
aw wa,	ew we,	iw wi,	ow wo,	uw wu,	wy.
ax xa,	ex xe,	ix xi,	ox xo,	ux xu,	xy.
ay ya,	ey ye,	iy yi,	oy yo,	uy yu,	
az za,	ez ze,	iz zi,	oz zo,	uz zu,	zy.

The

The Third Table of double Consonants.

bla	ble	bli	blo	blu	bly
bra	bre	bri	bro	bru	bry
cha	che	chi	cho	chu	chy
cla	cle	cli	clo	clu	cly
cra	cre	cri	cro	cru	cry
dra	dre	dri	dro	dru	dry
dwa	dwe	dwi	dwo	dwu	dwi
fa	fle	fli	flo	flu	fly
fra	fre	fri	fro	fru	fry
gla	gle	gli	glo	glu	gly
gna	gne	gni	gno	gnu	gny
gra	gre	gri	gro	gru	gry
kna	kne	kni	kno	knu	kny
pla	ple	pli	plo	plu	ply
pra	pre	pri	pro	pru	Pry
pfa	pfe	pfi	pfo	pfu	psy
fca	fce	fci	fco	fcu	fcy
sha	she	shi	sho	shu	shy
ska	ske	ski	sko	sku	sky
sla	sle	sli	slo	slu	sly
fma	fme	fmi	fmo	fmu	fmy
fna	fne	fni	fno	fnu	fny
fpa	fpe	fpi	fpo	fpu	spy
fqua	fque	fqui	fquo	fquu	fquy
fsta	fste	fsti	fsto	fstu	fsty
ftra	ftr	ftri	fstro	fstru	fstry
					thra

thra	thre	thri	thro	thru	thry
twa	twe	twi	two	twu	twy
wha	whē	whi	who	whu	why
wra	wre	wri	wro	wru	wry

The Fourth Table of Terminating Syllables.

a	lb	elb	ilb	olb	ulb	abs	ebs	ibs	obs	ubs
a	ch	ech	ich	och	uch	acl	ecl	icl	ocl	ucl
a	dg	edg	idg	odg	udg	ads	eds	ids	ods	uds
a	lf	elf	ilf	olf	ulf	ald	eld	ild	old	uld
a	lk	elk	ilk	olk	ulk	alm	elm	ilm	olm	ulm
a	lp	elp	ilp	olp	ulp	als	els	ils	ols	uls
a	lt	elt	ilt	olt	ult	amb	emb	imb	omb	umb
a	mp	emp	imp	omp	ump	ams	ems	ims	oms	ums
a	nd	end	ind	ond	und	ang	eng	ing	ong	ung
a	nk	enk	ink	onk	unk	ans	ens	ins	ons	uns
a	nt	ent	int	ont	unt	apt	ept	ipt	opt	upt
a	rb	erb	irb	orb	urb	ard	erd	ird	ord	urd
a	rf	erf	irf	orf	urf	arg	erg	irg	org	urg
a	rk	erk	irk	ork	urk	arm	erm	irm	orm	urm
a	rp	erp	irp	orp	urp	ars	ers	irs	ors	urs
a	rt	ert	irt	ort	urt	ash	esh	ish	osh	ush
a	sk	esk	isk	osk	usk	asf	esf	isf	ofsf	usf
a	sp	esp	isp	osp	usp	ast	est	ist	ost	ust
a	th	eth	ith	oth	uth	axt	ext	ixt	oxt	uxt
a	ts	ets	its	ots	uts	axl	exl	ixl	oxl	uxl

*The**The Fifth Table, containing 1360 Syllables:
Wherein there are many Monosyllables.*

Bab bac bad baf bag bak bal bam ban bap bar
 bas bat baw bax bay baz.
 beb bec bed bef beg bek bel bem ben bep ber
 bes bet bew bex bey bez.
 bib bic bid bif big bik bil bim bin bip bir bis
 bit biw bix biy biz.
 bob boc bod bof bog bok bol bom bon bop bor
 bos bot bow box boy boz.
 bub buc bud buf bug buk bul bum bun bup bur
 bus but buw bux buy buz.

C

Cab cac cad caf eac cak cal cam can cap car
 cas cat caw cax cay caz.
 ceb cec ced cef ceg cek cel cem cen cep cer
 ces cet cew cex cey cez.
 cib cic cid cif cig cik cil cim cin cip cir cis
 cit ciw cix ciy ciz.
 cob coc cod cof cog cok col com con cop cor
 cos cot cow cox coy coz.
 cub cuc cud cuf cug cuk cul cum cun cup cur
 cus cut cuw cux cuy cuz.

D

Dab dac dad daf dag dak dal dam dan dap dar
 das dat daw dax day daz.
 deb dec ded def deg dek del dem den dep der
 des det dew dex dey dez.

C 4

dib

(24)

dib dic did dif dig dik dil dim din dip dir
dis dit diw dix diy diz.

dob doc dod dof dog dok dol dom don dop
dor dos dot dow dox doy doz.

dub duc dud duf dug duk dul dum dun dup
dur dus dut duw dux duy duz.

F

Fab fac fad faf fag fak fal fam fan fap far
fas fat faw fax fay faz.

feb fec fed fef feg fek fel fem fen fep fer fes
fet few fex fey fez.

fib fic fid fif fig fik fil fim fin sip fir fis fit
fiw fix fiy fiz.

fob foc fod sof fog fok fol fom fon fop for
fos fot fow fox foy foz.

fub fuc fud fuf fùg fuk ful fum fun sup fur
fus fut fuw fux fuy fuz.

G

Gab gac gad gaf gag gak gal gam gan gap gar
gas gat gaw gax gay gaz.

geb gec ged gef geg gek gel gem gen gep ger
ges get gew gex gey gez.

gib gic gid gif gig gik gil gim gin gip gir
gis git giw gix giy giz.

gob goc god gof gog gok gol gom gon gop
gor gos got gow gox goy goz.

gub guc gud guf gug guk gul gum gun gup
gur gus gut guw gux guy guz.

H

Hab hac had haf hag hak hal ham han hap har
has hat haw hax hay haz. heb

(25)

heb hec hed hef heg hek hel hem hen hep her
hes het hew hex hey hez.

hib hic hid hif hig hik hil him hin hip hir
his hit hiw hix hiy hiz

hob hac hod hof hog hok hol hom hon hop
hor hos hot how hox hoy hoz.

hub huc hud huf hug huk hul hum hun hup
hur hus hut huw hux huy huz.

K

Kab kac kad kaf kag kak kal kam kan kap kar
kafkat kaw kax kay kaz.

keb kecked kef keg kek kel kem ken kepper
kes ket kew kex key kez.

kib kic kid kif kig kik kil kim kin kip kir kis
kit kiw kix kiy kiz.

kob koc kod kof kog kok kol kom kon kop
kor kos kot kow kox koy koz,

kub kuc kud kuf kug kuk kul kum kun kup
kur kus kut kuw kux kuy kuz.

L

Lab lac lad las lag lak lal lam lan lap lar las
lat law lax lay laz.

leb lec led lef leg lek lel lem len lep ler les
let lew lex ley lez.

lib lic lid lif lig lik lil lin lip lir lis lit
liw lix liy liz.

lob loc lod lof log lok lol lom lon lop lor
los lot low lox loy loz.

lub loc lud luf lug luk lul lum lun lup lur
lus lut luw lux luy luz.

M

M

Mab mac mad maf mag mak mal mam man
 map mar mas mat maw max may maz.
 meb mec med mef meg mek mel mem men
 mep mer mes met mew mex mey mez.
 mib mic mid mis mig mik mil mim min mip
 mir mis mit miw mix miy miz.
 mob moc mod mof mog mok mol mom mon
 mop mor mos mot mow mox moy moz.
 nub nuc nud nuf nug nuk nul num nun nup
 mur mus mut muw mux muy muz.

N

Nab nac nad naf nag nak naſ nam nan nap
 nar nas nat naw nax nay naz.
 neb nec ned nef neg nek nel nem nen nep ner
 nes net new nex ney nez.
 nib nic nid nis nig nik nil nim nin nip nir
 nis nit niw nix niy niz.
 nob noc nod nof nog nok nol nom non nop
 nor nos not now nox noy noz.
 nub nuc nud nuf nug nuk nul num nun nup
 nur nus nut nuw nux nuy nuz.

P

Pab pac pad paf pag pak pal pam pan pappar
 pas pat paw pax pay paz,
 peb pec ped pef peg pek pel pem pen pep per
 pes pet pew pex pey pez.
 pib pie pid pis pig pik pil pim pin pip pir
 pis pit piw pix piy piz.
 pob poc pod pos pog pok pol pom pon pop
 por pos pot pow pox poy poz. pub

pub pac pud puf pug puk pul pum pun pup
 pur pus put puw pux puy puz.

Q

Quab quac quad quaf quag quak qual quam
 quan quab quar quas quat quaw quax quay
 quaz.
 queb quec qued quef queg quek quel quem
 quen quep quer ques quet quew quex quey
 quez.
 quib quic quid quif quig quik quil quin
 quip quir quis quit quiw quix quiy quiz.
 quob quoc quod quof quog quok quol quom
 quon quop quor quos quot quow quox quoy
 quoz.
 quub quuc quud quuf quug quuk quul quum
 quun quup quur quus quut quuw quux.

R

Rab rac rad raf rag rak ral ram ran rap rar
 ras rat raw rax ray raz.
 reb rec red ref reg rek rel rem ren rep rer
 res ret rew rex rey rez.
 rib ric rid rif rig rik ril rim rin rip rir ris
 rit riw rix riy riz.
 rob roc rod rof rog rok rol rom ron rop ror
 ros rot row rox roy roz.
 rub ruc rud ruf rug ruk rul rum run rup rur
 rus rut ruw rux ruy ruz.

S

Sab sac sad saf sag sak sal sam san sap sar sas
 sat saw sax say saz.

(28)

feb fec fed fef seg sek fel fem fen sep ser ses
set few sex fey sez.

fib fic fid fif sig fik fil fim fin sip sir sis sit siw
six siy siz.

fob foc fod fof fog fok sol som son sop for
fos fot fow fox foy soz.

sub suc sud suf sug suk sul sum sun sup fur
sus sat suw suz suy suz.

T

Tab tac tad taf tag tak tal tam tan tap tar
tastat taw tax tay taz.

teb tec ted tef teg tek tel tem ten tep ter tes
tet tew tex tey tez.

tib tic tid tift tig tik til tim tin tip tirt tis tit
tiw tix tiy tiz.

tob toc tod tof tog tok tol tom ton top tor
tos tot tow tox toy toz.

tub tuc tud tuf tug tuk tul tum tun tup tur
tustut tuw tux tuy tuz.

V

Vab vac vad vaf vag vak val vam van vap
var vas vat vaw vax vay vaz.

veb vec ved vef veg vek vel vem ven vep
ver ves vet vew vex vey vez.

vib vic vid vif vig vik vil vim vin vip vir
vis vit viw vix viy viz.

vob voc vod vof vog vok vol vom von vop
vor vos vot vow vox voy voz.

vub vuc vud vuf vug vuk vul vum vun vup
vur vus vut vuw vux vuy vuz.

W

(29)

W

Wab wac wad waf wag wak wal wam wan
wap war was wat waw wax way waz.

web wee wed wef weg wek wel wem wen
wep wer wes wet wew wex wey wez.

wib wic wid wif wig wik wil wim win wip
wir wis wit wiw wix wiy wiz.

wob woc wod wof wog wok wol wom won
wop wor wos wot wow wox woy woz.

wub wuc wud wuf wug wuk wul wum wun
wup wur wus wut wuw wux wuy wuz.

X

Xab xac xad xaf xag xak xal xam xan xap
xar xas xat xaw xax xay xaz.

xeb xec xed xef xeg xek xel xem xen xep
xes xes xet xew xex xey xez.

xib xic xid xif xig xik xil xim xin xip xir
xis xit xiw xix xiy xiz.

xob xoc xod xof xog xok xol xom xon xop
xor xos xot xow xox xoy xoz.

xub xuc xud xuf xug xuk xul xum xun xup
xur xus xut xuw xux xuy xuz.

Y

Yab yac yad yaf yag yak yal yam yan yap
yar yas yat yaw yax yay yaz.

yeb yec yed yef yeg yek yel yem yen yep yer
yes yet yew yex yey yez.

yib yic yid yif yig yik yil yim yin yip yir
yis yit yiw yix yiy yiz.

yob

yob yoc yod yof yog yok yol yom yon yop
 yor yos yot yow yox yoy yoz.
 yub yuc yud yuf yug yuk yul yum yun yup
 yur yus yut yuw yux yuy yuz.

Z

Zab zac zad zaf zag zak zal zam zan zap zar
 zas zat zaw zax zay zaz.
 zeb zec zed zef zeg zek zel zem zen zep zer
 zes zet zew zex zey zez.
 zib zic zid zif zig zik zil zim zin zip zir
 zis zit ziw zix ziy ziz.
 zob zoc zod zof zog zok zol zom zon zop
 zor zos zot zow zox zoy zoz.
 zub zuc zud zuf zug zuk zul zum zun zup
 zur zus zut zuw zux zuy zuz.

C H A P. 5.

Of Reading Words of One Syllable.

MOnosyllables being very numerous in the English Tongue, it will be necessary to teach you the true spelling and reading of them, (many of 'em being difficult to pronounce) before I proceed to teach you the doctrine of Polysyllables.

An

An ALPHABETICAL Table of words of one Syllable.

Able	Bass	blood	bud
ace	Bath	blush	bunch
acre	bay	bone	bundle
add	beam	Bonne	burnt
addle	bean	Book	burst
age	bear	bore	bush
ale	beat	botch	Buz
ample	belch	boy	Cable
angle	bell	Boys	cage
Anne	Bell	bottle	Cain
apple	bench	box	cake
apt	bend	brake	came
are	bent	bramble	candle
ax	bind	brand	canst
Babe	bird	branch	catch
back	birth	brass	cattle
bad	black	Brie	cave
bake	blade	bribe	chance
bald	blains	brick	Charles
ball	blame	bridle	charge
band	Blanch	Bril	chast
Bar	blaze	bring	chase
bare	blesse	brink	check
bark	blind	broth	cheese
base	block	Burge	chest
			chew

(32)

chew
chide
child
chinks
chip
chirp
chop
chose
Church
churle
circle
Christ
clark
Claude
cleave
club
clift
climb
clipt
cloth
clods
close
clouds
clouts
cock
cockle
colt
come
cord
cords

crave
craft
creek
crew
Creet
creep
crime
crook
cross
crumbs
crush
cure
curse
Cush
Cuth
Dance
dare
dates
Dan
Dane
debt
Delf
Diep
depth
didst
dine
dirt
dire
dish
ditch

Dole
Dort
done
dose
dove
drank
drave
dregs
drie
drink
drive
drosse
drove
drown
drunk
drum
due
duke
dumb
dung
dust
durst
Dwell
dwelt
dwindle
Eve
Er
eat
edge
egg

else
err
ewe
eye
eight
Fable
face
fade
fail
fair
faith
false
fame
fare
feeble
Fer
Fez
fence
fetch
fifth
file
fine
filth
fire
first
firm
fish
five
flakes
flames

flanks

(33)

flanks
flax
law
dsh
d
cce
e
sh
w
ght
at
ck
e
d
d
ce
ks
th
il
me
nce
sh
age
gs
nt
aud

Fulk
fur
full
fun
font
Gad
gag
gay
game
gane
gate
gaze
ghost
Gath
Gaunt
girdle
give
glad
glass
glean
glede
gnash
gnat
gnaw
Gog
God
goad
gone
gore
grace

Greece
Grol
grace
graft
grind
grant
grape
grafs
grave
green
grin
grobe
grove
grudge
gulf
gush
gun
Guise
Hague
Ham
had
hadst
hale
handle
hare
haste
hatch
hate
hath
here

D

hedge
helve
hence
hen
herb
herd
hew
hide
hilt
him
high
hille
hold
Hod
Hor
hole
home
hope
host
huge
Hugh
Hull
hurl
Hur
Hulst
husk
humble
hymn
James
Jane

Jaw

(32)

chew
chide
child
chinks
chip
chirp
chop
chose
Church
churle
circle
Christ
clark
Claude
cleave
club
clift
climb
clipt
cloth
clods
close
clouds
clouts
cock
cockle
colt
come
cord
cords

crave
craft
creek
crew
Creet
creep
crime
crook
cross
crumbs
crush
cure
curse
Cush
Cuth
Dance
dare
dates
Dan
Dane
debt
Delf
Diep
depth
didst
dine
dirt
dire
dish
ditch

Dole
Dort
done
dose
dove
drank
drave
dregs
drie
drink
drive
drosse
drove
drown
drunk
drum
due
duke
dumb
dung
dust
durst
Dwell
dwelt
dwindle
Eve
Er
eat
edge
egg

else
err
ewe
eye
eight
Fable
face
fade
fail
fair
faith
false
fame
fare
feeble
Fer
Fez
fence
fetch
fifth
file
fine
filth
fire
first
firm
fish
five
flakes
flames

flanks

flanks
flax
flaw
fledsh
fled
fleece
flee
flesh
flew
fly
flight
flint
flip
flock
flute
fold
fool
ford
force
forks
forth
frail
frame
France
free
fresh
fringe
frogs
front
fraud

Fulk
fur
full
fun
font
Gad
gag
gay
game
gane
gate
gaze
ghost
Gath
Gaunt
girdle
give
glad
glass
glean
glede
gnash
gnat
gnaw
Gog
God
goad
gone
gore
grace

(33)

Greece
Grol
grace
graft
grind
grant
grape
grafs
grave
green
grin
grobe
grove
grudge
gulf
gush
gun
Guise
Hague
Ham
had
hadst
hale
handle
hare
haste
hatch
hate
hath
here

D

hedge
helve
hence
hen
herb
herd
hew
hide
hilt
him
high
hille
hold
Hod
Hor
hole
home
hope
host
huge
Hugh
Hull
hurl
Hur
Hulst
husk
humble
hymn
James
Jane

Jaw

Jaw
ink
inn
jot
joy
joyn
joynt
Job
John
Jove
Jude
itch
Judge
juft
juice
Kent
kettle
kid
kept
kick
kind
kine
king
kifs
Kifh
kite
knee
kneel
knew
knife

knit
knock
knob
Kor
Lifle
Lod
Lot
Lack
lace
lad
lade
laid
lake
lamb
lame
lance
lanch
land
lad
large
late
leeks
leas
leefe
left
length
leffe
lend
leud
lice

(34)

lift
life
lime
line
little
live
lock
lodge
loft
long
lofe
lofs
love
loins
lump
luft
Lye
Luz
Lyme
Lyn
Mace
made
mad
maid
Main
make
mantle
march
mark
Mark

Mars
maft
mate
maw
meddle
meek
melle
Medes
mete
Mentz
Metz
mice
midft
milch
milk
mine
mire
mirth
mis
mifs
Meufe
mock
moe
moift
moft
mole
Mons
mont
moor
more

mote

mote
moth
mount
move
much
mulct
mule
mufe
muft
muzzle
myrth
myrrh
mud
Nag
name
Nants
nail
nay
nettle
Ner
neck
need
next
nimble
new
Nice
Nile
Nob
Nod
nine

ninth
noife
none
noble
noon
north
nofe
note
nurse
Num
Og
odd
off
once
on
one
ore
ought
ounce
oyl
Owre
Pan
Paul
pale
pangs
pafs
patt
pate
path
peace

(35)

peep
pence
peck
pen
peirce
pick
pinch
pine
pipe
pint
pifs
pitch
place
plague
plain
plants
plant
plate
play
plea
pleafe
pledge
plow
plunge
pluck
pole
pomps
ponds
pounds
porch

print
prime
price
puff
pulse
pare
purge
purfe
put
pull
Phut
Quake
quails
queen
quench
quire
quite
quick
quilt
Ralph
race
rage
rail
ran
range
rank
rafe
rash
raw
rate

D a

Red

(36)

Reu	save	shave	skin
reign	saucer	sheath	skip
rend	sample	sheep	skirt
Rhine	scab	shew	skull
rich	scale	shield	slack
rie	scald	shine	slang
rig	scant	shock	slave
ripe	scarce	shod	sleight
rife	school	shoe	slice
rites	scoff	shore	slide
Roan	scorch	shorn	slime
robe	score	short	sling
Rome	scourge	shied	small
rock	scrape	shrines	smart
rode	scribe	shrubs	smell
rope	scum	strunk	smite
rose	scurf	sick	smote
rue	Seth	side	snail
Ruth	Seine	sift	snare
rule	sect	sigh	snatch
rump	sense	sight	snout
Rye	serve	sign	snow
Sable	Shaul	silk	soft
Saul	Shem	single	foil
sack	shade	since	fold
safe	shaft	sinks	sole
fake	shame	sithe	some
fale	shape	six	fore
same	share	sixth	fought
fat	sharp	ske	foul

found

(37)

found	stacks	store	Sur
fouth	staff	stork	Swede
fows	stairs	storm	swan
foyl	stakes	stout	swarve
Spain	stalk	straight	sware
spaw	stamp	strain	swarm
spire	stanch	strake	swell
space	stand	straw	sworn
spake	stank	strew	sweep
spare	stare	street	swim
spark	stark	strength	swine
spelt	start	stretch	sword
spend	staves	strife	Table
spice	stay	string	take
spokes	steel	strip	Tay
spoon	step	stipe	Thames
sport	steep	strive	Thebes
spouse	stem	stroke	talk
spouts	stern	strove	tame
sprang	stick	struck	tare
spread	stiff	studs	task
sprigs	still	stump	taste
spring	sting	stunk	taught
sprung	stink	suck	teeth
spung	stock	sue	temple
spite	stole	sum	tempt
spy	stone	sung	ten
Stains	stood	sunk	tend
stain	stoop	sure	tenth
Stoke	stop		thanks

D 3

that

that	tile	try	use
the	time	trode	urge
theft	tire	troop	ur
thence	tith	trough	uz
there	toe	trou	us
these	toil	trace	Wales
thigh	told	true	Ware
thine	tomb	trump	Wells
thing	Tours	trust	wade
think	Trent	truth	wake
third	Troy	turn	walk
thirst	Turk	twain	want
thongs	Tweed	twelfth	ward
than	tongs	twelve	ware
those	tongues	twice	warm
thread	took	twigs	warp
three	tooth	twine	was
thresh	torch	twins	waste
threw	torn	two	watch
thrice	tofs	Tyre	wave
throat	touch	Vale	wax
throne	tow	van	we
throng	trade	vain	web
throw	trance	vaunt	wedge
thrum	train	vent	wench
thrust	trap	vex	weep
thumb	tread	vile	wept
thus	tree	vice	were
thy	trench	vine	wert
tierce	tribe	vow	whale

whence

whence	wife	warp	yern
where	wish	wath	yew
which	witch	wrest	yoke
while	withs	wring	yoak
white	wolf	write	yolk
whole	womb	wrong	you
whom	wont	wrote	young
whore	wood	wroth	yours
Worms	wool	wroth	youth
whose	word	wroth	Zeal
wide	would	wroth	Zair
wife	work	wroth	zer
wiles	worm	wroth	xif
wine	worse	wroth	zin
wink	wove	wroth	zur
wipe	wound	wroth	zulph.

C A P. 5. Of the Diphthongs.

Vhen two Vowels come together, they are either divided into two Syllables, as *real*, *coaction*, *ruin*, *brier*, and the Terminations, *est*, *eth*, *ed*, *edst*, *er*, *ing*, as *cryest*, *cryed*, *cryeth*, *cryedst*, *buyer*, *buying*, &c. or both sounds being joyned into one are called a proper diphthong; or else one of them is pronounced, and the other not, and is called an improper diphthong.

A diphthong is the knitting together of

two vowels in the same Syllable, which do retain their own force notwithstanding, as *cause, bay, fault, Reign, &c.*

There are two kinds of Diphthongs, proper, and improper. Proper Diphthongs are so called, because they retain the sound of both vowels and are commonly reckoned to be Ten, viz *ai, au, ay, aw, eu, ey, oa oi, ou oy*: none of which diphthongs must be divided, but spelt together. As, in *gain, laid, pain, cause, caul, pay, clay, gray, claw, draw, saw, neuter, they, boile, spoil, found, pound, boy, Troy, &c.*

The other Seven may be called, improper Diphthongs, because they lose the sound of one vowel, and are seven, viz. *ea, ei, eo, ie, ew, iu, ow.*

SECT. 1. of the Sounds of the Proper-Diphthongs.

Rule. 1. of *ai*.

AI, is sounded like *a* in *cane*, as *brain, frail*, and so is *ay* final, as *day*, so *ai* before *r* is sounded like *a* in *cane*, as *affair, airy, dairy, hair, pair, stairs, fair, &c.* But in these words, it is sounded like *e* in *men*. as *captain, bargain, certain, chaplain, curtain, forrain, fountain, mountain, villain*, and the first *ai* in *maintain*.

Rule

Rule. 2. of *oi*.

OI, is pronounced like *ai*, except in these following, wherein it is pronounced like *i*, as *anoint, broil, boil, join, moil, toil, poison, point, &c.*

Rule, 3. of *eu*.

EU, is written like *ew* final, as in *Eucharist, grandeur, fend, pleurisie, rheum, rheumatism.*

Rule. 4. of *ou*.

OU, is pronounced like *o* before *l*, as in *coulter, four, moulter, poultice, poultry, shoulder, soul*: in others as *ow*, as *bowl, gout, louse, renown, rouse, souze, louse &c.*

SECT. 2. of the improper diphthongs.

Rule. 1.

Ea, is sounded like *a* in *cane*, sometimes like *ee*, sometimes like *e* long, otherwise like *e* short: as in this following Table.

<i>a</i> in <i>cane</i> .	like <i>ee</i> .	like <i>e</i> long.	<i>e</i> short.
Bear	arrear	appeal	already
beard	besmear	beacon	bread
Earl	dear	bead	dead
earn	fear	beadle	head
learn	hear	beagle	read

heart

heart	near	bean	tread
wear	fear	beat	wealth
tear	gear	break	dearth
search	blear-ey'd	cheat	heaven
early		clean	breakfast
hearth		cease	feather

These words were better written thus, *breſt*, *bever*, *ech*, *eger*, *appeer*, *beech*, *cleer*, *cheer*, *yeer*, *ſphere*, than *breast*, *beaver*, *each*, *eager*, *appear*, *beach*, *clear*, *chear*, *year*, *ſpheare*. So likewise, *pleſure*, inſtead of *pleaſure*.

Rule. 2. of *oa*.

Oa, is pronounced like *o* with *e* final, as *cloak*, *cloke*, *doat*, *dote*, *foal*, *ſole*, *ſoap*, *ſope*. as

ſpelt	pronounced	ſpelt	pronoun.	ſpelt	pronoun.
boast	boſte	goal	gole	moan	mone
boat	bote	goat	gote	moat	mote
broach	broche	groan	grone	oath	othe
coach	coche	hoan	hone	oats	otes
coal	cole	hoary	horye	poach	poche
coast	coſte	hoarſe	horſe	roach	roche
coat	cote	load	lode	ſhoal	ſhole
float	flote	loaf	loſe	ſhoar	ſhore
foam	fome	leath	lothe	toad	tode
goad	gode				

But

But in *abroad*, *bread*, *groat*, *a* is ſounded and not *o* as, *abrade*, *brade*, *grate*.

Rule. 3. of *eo*.

Eo, is ſounded in ſome words like *ee*, as in *people*, otherwiſe *o* is omitted, as in *ſeodary*, *ſeoff*, *enſeoff*, *jeopardy*, *Leopard*, *George*, &c.

Rule. 4. of *ie*.

Ie, in ſome is pronounced like *ee*, in others only as *e*.

ſpelt	pronoun.	ſpelt	pronoun.
believe	belceve	fierce	ferce
achieve	acheeve	piece	peece
caſhiere	caſheere	prieſt	preeſt
chief	cheef	kerchief	kercheef
cuiraſier	cuiraſeer	grievous	greevous
field	feeld	reprieve	repreeve

But in theſe *i* is not ſounded, as.

ſp.	pro.	ſp.	pro.
adieu	adeu	receiv	receve
conceive	conceve	ſeiſe	ſeſe
deceive	deceve	ſpaniel	ſpanel
friend	friend	ſurfet	ſurfet
heifer	hefer	view	vew
tierce	terce		

Rule.

(44)

Rule. 5. of *ui*.*ui*, is pronounced like *i* breve, as, in

sp.	pro.	sp.	pro.
build	bild	beguile	begile
conduit	condit	disguise	disgife
circuit	cirkit	guid	gide
guild	gild	guile	gile
guilty	gilty	guilt	gilt
guildhall	gildhall	Guilbert	Gilbert
verjuice	verjice.	<i>&c.</i>	

Sometimes it is pronounced like *eu*.

sp.	sp.	pro.	pro.
bruise	breuse	suit	feut
fruit	frent	suitable	seutable
juice	jeuce	cruise	creuse
recruit	recreut	nuisance	neuisance.

Rule. 6.

Ow, is pronounced sometimes like *o* otherwise like *ou* as,

sp.	pro.	sp.	pro.	sp.	pro.
bow	bo	arrow	arro	grown	gron
blow	blo	bellow	bello	known	knon
crow	cro	below	belo	low	lo
				flow	

(45)

sp.	pro.	sp.	pro.	sp.	pro.
flow	flo	bestow	besto	mow	mo
grow	grow	billow	billo	owe	o
snow	sno	known	knon	row	ro
flow	flo	fown	fone	fow	fo
tow	to	throw	thro		

In other words it sounds like *ou*.

sp.	pro.	sp.	pro.	sp.	pro.
bow	bou	howl	houl	drown	droun
brow	brou	mow	mou	down	doun
brown	broun	now	nou	frown	froun
cow	cou	plow	plou	bowels	bouels
fowl	foul	fow	fou	coward	couard
gown	goun	crown	croun	renown	rezoun
endow	endou	sow	sou	vow	vou
town	toun	rowel	rowel	bowed	boued

Sect. 3.

Of several Letters which change their own sound: or are not sounded.

Rule. 1.

B, in these is quiescent, as

sp.	pro.	sp.	pro.	sp.	pro.
debt	det	doubt	dont	limb	lim
climb	clim	ambface	amface	thumb	thum
comb	com	dumb	dum	subtil	futil
womb	wom	lamb	lam	tomb	tom
coxcomb	coxcom				Rule.

(46)

Rule. 2.

A, before *l* is commonly pronounced like *au*, as

sp.	pro.	sp.	pro.	sp.	pro.
all	aull	call	caull	wall	waull
fall	faull	bald	baudd	pall	pauull
scald	scauld	malt	maullt	tall	taull
halt	haullt	salt	saullt	small	smaull
stall	staull	hall	haull	ball	baull

Rule. 3. of *au*.

When *au* cometh before *lt*, *l* is not pronounced, and in other words also, as

sp.	pro.	sp.	pro.	sp.	pro.
vault	vaut	almond	amond	salmon	samon
fault	faut	calf	caf	salve	sav
halm	ham	half	haf	chalk	chak
stalk	stak	psalm	psam	qualm	quam
walk	wak	malkin	makin		

Rule. 4.

Gh, in the middle or end of a word is either not pronounced, or else pronounced like *f*, as

sp.	pro.	sp.	pro.	sp.	pro.
brought	brout	bough	bou	enough	enuff
fought	fout	plough	plou	laugh	lauf
sought	sout	though	flou	trough	trouf
caught	caut	through	throu	tough	touf
taught	taut	though	thou	right	nit
naught	naut	might	mit	sight	sit
daughter	dauter	laughter	lauter	right	rit

Rule.

(47)

Rule. 5.

W, is quiescent in these following.

sp.	pro.	sp.	pro.	sp.	pro.
answer	anser	whose	hose	wriggle	rigle
bewray	beray	wrack	rack	wring	ring
sword	ford	wrangle	rangle	wrinch	rinch
sworn	forn	wrap	rap	wrist	rist
who	ho	wrath	rath	wrinkle	rinkle
whole	hole	wreath	reath	write	rite
whom	hom	wrest	rest	wrong	rong
whore	hore	wretched	retched	wrought	rouit

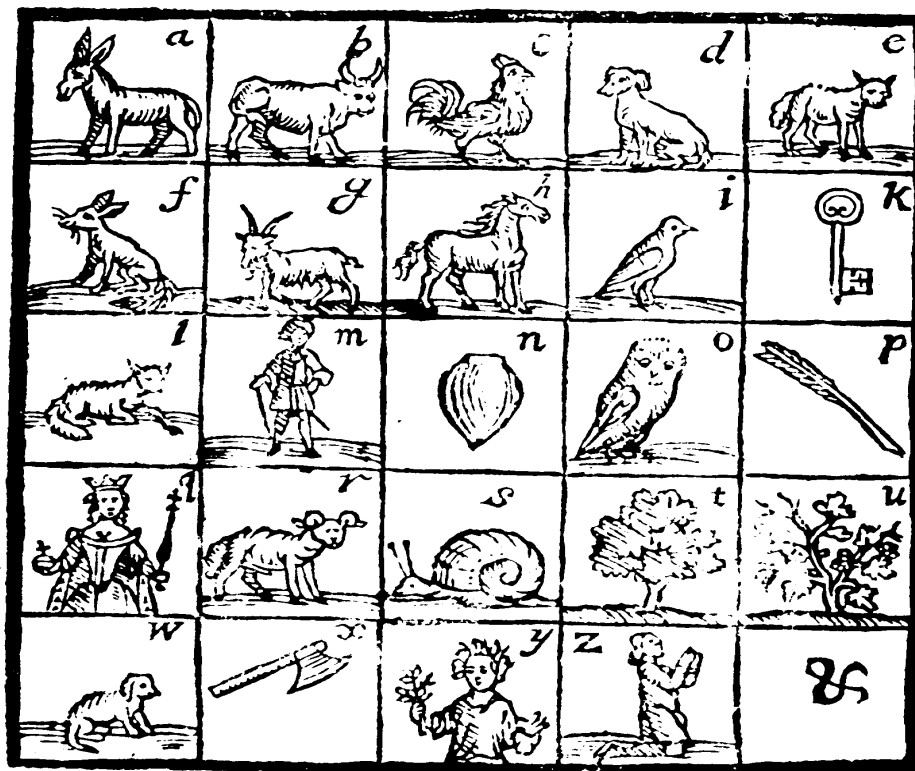
Having thus largely treated of the spelling of monosyllables and the true sounds of the Dipthongs, let me see what thou hast profited thereby; therefore let me hear thee read over these few lines, if thou canst.

Boy? go thy way to the top of the hill and fetch me home the bay nag, fill him well, and feel if he be fat, and I will sell him, for he will be but dull as his dam, if a man bid well for him, I will tell him of it: for if not, I do but cheat the man and so God will hate me and let me go to hell, if I do rob the man.

Boy, go thy way to the top of the hill, and fetch me home, the bay nag, fill him well, and feel if he be fat, and I will sell him, for he will be but dull as his Dam, if a man bid well for him, I will tell him of it, for if not, I do but cheat the man and so
God

God will hate me, and let me go to Hell, if I do rob the man.

For thy further improvement, in reading of monosyllables, I present thee with an Alphabetical Table of words of one Syllable illustrated by their pictures: the use of which will imprint the true notion of reading in thy mind.



a afs. b bull. c cock. d dog. e ewe. f fox.
g goat. h horse. i iay. k key. l lamb. m man.
n nut. o owl. p pen. q queen. r ram.
s snail. t tree. u vine. v vint. w whelp. x ax.
y youth. z zeal.

For

For a further tryall of thy proficiency, read over these old and merry Lines.

Tell me now of truth, how rich art thou?
What hast thou, that is thine own?
A cloth for my Table, a horse in my Stable,
Both bridle and saddle, & child in the cradle:
But no bag of gold, house or free-hold.
My coin is but small, find it who shall:
For I know this my self, it is but all pelf.
Both cow and calf, you know not yet half:
She doth yield me milk, her skin soft as silk.
I got without help, a cat and a whelp:
A cap and a belt, with a hog that was gelt.
With a pot of good drink, full to the brink,
I have a lark, and a fawn from the park:
Thus much in hast, may serve for a tast:
And so I do end, no vain words to spend.

C A P. 7. Of Polysyllables.

AS many vowels as are in a word, so many sounds or Syllables, are contained in it. *Emulation* containeth five Syllables, because there are five vowels in it. *Adam* hath two Syllables, because there are two vowels in it, except there be two vowels joyned together in one sound, which are called *Diphthongs*. For the true spelling of words of more Syllables, there are three general

E

rules

rules to be taken notice of. viz.

Rule. 1.

A consonant betwixt two vowels is to be spelled with the latter, as *malice*, *ma-lice*. *froward*, *fro-ward*: *Reward*, *re-ward*. *Sarah*, *Sa-rah*. *ma-xime*, *maxime*.

Rule. 2.

When a double consonant is in the middle of a word, the one is to be joyned to the former syllable and the other to the latter, as *burden*, *bur-den*. *Brimmer*, *brim-mer*. *Belly*, *bel-ly*. *mill*, *mil-ler*. *sorry*, *for-ry*. &c.

Rule. 3.

If two or three consonants, which might begin a word, come in the middle of a word, they must not be separated, as *constrain*, *con-strain*. *construe*, *con-strue*. *blaspheme*, *bla-spheme*. *brethren*, *bre-thren*. *question*, *que-sti-on*. *estrangle*, *e-strange*. *estate*, *e-state*. *escape*, *e-scape*, &c.

For thy further improvement in this great art of discerning what Letters constitute every distinct Syllable, (to give thee tables of Polysyllables, before thou knowst rightly how

how to divide every word into Syllables were in vain) I give thee this following Table of long words, and pray have a particular care in observing the three foregoing Rules.

Administer	Ad-mi-ni-ster	Adam	A-dam
Beatitude	Be-a-ti-tude	Brother	Bro-ther
Communicable	Com-mu-ni-cable	cannot	can-not
Diabolical	Di-a-bo-li-cal	David	Da-vid
Eternitie	E-ter-ni-tie	Equal	E-qual
Favourable	Fa-vou-rable	Father	Fa-ther
Godliness	God-li-ness	Godly	God-ly
Humility	Hu-mi-li-ty	Heaven	Hea-ven
Ingenuity	In-ge-nu-i-ty	inward	in-ward
Knowledge	Know-ledge	kalends	ka-lends
Lamentation	La-men-ta-ti-on	Lordship	Lordship
Nourishment	Nou-rish-ment	Manna	Man-na
opportunity	op-por-tu-ni-ty	naked	na-ked
Poverty	Po-ver-ty	open	o-pen
quarrelsome	quar-rel-some	pudding	pud-ding
Religion	Re-li-gi-on	quarrel	quar-rel
Sacrilege	Sa-cri-ledge	raven	ra-ven
Testimony	Te-sti-mo-ny	Satan	Sa-tan
Virginity	Vir-gi-ni-ty	tender	ten-der
usefulness	use-ful-ness	urged	urg-ed
wickedness	wick-ed-ness	wanton	wan-ton
Xenophon	Xe-no-phon	Xerxes	Xer-xes
Younger	Youn-ger	yellow	yel-low
Zealously	Zea-lous-ly	Zealous	Zea-lous

Observe 1st. nevertheless, that if *x* come betwixt two Vowels, it is joyned to the first vowel, as *exalt*, *ex-alt*: And *w* when it is put for *u*, as in *Steward*, *Stew-ard*, *power*, *pow-er*,
E 2

pow-er, but not in others as, *towards, to-wards.*

Observe 2ly. that all Compounds and Derivatives retain the whole Syllables of their Primatives undivided: and therefore we write *Synagogue, Syn-a-gogue, dishonor, dis-honor.* And the Terminations *ed, est, eth, en, ing, er,* when they are joyned to whole words, do not assume the preceeding Letters; as, *deliver, deliverest, de-liver-est, delivereth, de-li-ver-eth, delivered, de-li-ver-ed, deliveredst, deliver-edst, delivering, deliver-ing, deliver-er, deliver-ance.*

Observe 3ly. if the same Letter which ends the particle, begin the integral, as in *trans-spire*, the particle, loofeth his final, but the integral keeps it: as, *transpire, tran-spire.*

Observe 4ly. that *le* and *en* in the end of a word have only the sound of half-vowels, as in *grumble*, it is pronounced as if it were, *grumbl*, where *bl* has the same sound as in *blame*. *Open*, is sounded as if it were, *op'n*, so in *humble, humbl, handle, handl, strengthen, strength'n, angle, angl, wrangle, wrangl. &c.*

Observe 5ly. that some Letters in words are not sounded, as in the following Table.

spelt	pro.	spelt	pro.
A Pharaoh	Pharoh	D Friendship	frien ^{sh} ip
Isaac	Ifac	Handmaid	han ^{ma} id
Canaan	Canan	Wednesday	Wen ^{sd} ay

	fpelt	pro.		fpelt	pro.
G	designé assigné resigné	define affine resine	N	contemn column	contem colum
	Thomas Rhetorick Scholar	Tomas Retorick Scolar	O	Damofel courage Gaoler	damsel curage galer
H	Shiloh Isaiah Jeremiah fashion	Shilo Isaia Jeremia fasion	P	Jeopardy nourish	Jepardy nurish
I	Adieu Parliament carriage cousin	adeu Parlament carrage cous'n	S	receipt symptom redemption Sumptuous Temptation	receit symtom redemption sumtuous temptation
L	falcon Holborn Lincoln Bristol	facon Hoborn Lincon Bristo	U	Viscount Island	Vicount Iland
N	solemn condemn Autumn	solem condem autum	Y	Conduit circuit	condit cirkit
				Monkey Chimney Kidney Journey	monke chimne kidne Journe

Observe 6ly. that *gue* is written for *g*, and *que* for *ck*: as in these following words.

spelt	pronounced	spelt	pronounced
Collegue	colleg	Harangue	harang
collogue	collog	League	leag
Catalogue	catalog	Plague	plage
Decalogue	decalog	Prologue	prolog

spelt	pronounced	spelt	pronounced
Dialogue	dialog	Prorogue	prorog
Rogue	rog	Synagogue	synagog
Theologue	theolog	Tongue	tong
Publique	publick	Oblique	oblick
Pique	pik	Apostolique	apostolick
Antique	antick	Relique	relick

It would be needless, to make a rule for every criticism; the masters, care and diligent reading of Books will supply the rest: Thou must learn to spell the words of these following Tables, according to my former Rules; for to divide the syllables with a *Hyphen* is to teach thee to spell by rote: but in observing my rules, thou shalt attain the true and natural division of every syllable; and in the Tables I shall give thee both proper and common words, from two syllables to seven: especially such as shall serve for to teach thee to spell.

An ALPHABETICAL Table of Dissyllables.

A	Bba	abide	abode	absence
	abhor	Abel	above	absent
	abject	abase	abound	abstain
	Abner	aboard	abroad	absurd
				accept

accept	aground	answer	attend
access	Agur	anvil	attent
accord	Ahab	any	attire
account	ague	apart	avenge
accuse	aided	appoint	averr
acquaint	aileth	approve	avoid
acquit	alarm	apron	avouch
Adam	alike	array	austere
Adah	alive	archer	author
adding	allow	arise	awake
adder	allure	army	awoke
adjure	almost	aroid	award
adorn	aloft	ascend	Babel
advance	along	Asaph	babler
advise	alpha	Ashur	backside
afar	altar	Aram	backward
affairs	alter	Andrew	badness
affect	always	ashes	baker
affirm	amaze	aside	Balaam
afflict	Amos	asked	Balack
afford	Ammon	askest	baldness
affright	amber	asleep	ballance
afoot	ambush	assent	banded
afraid	amiss	assign	banish
afresh	among	assist	banner
after	angel	assure	baptist
Agag	anger	astwage	Barah
against	angred	astray	Barak
agate	angry	athirst	barber
aged	arise	attain	barley
		E 4	barral

(56)

barrel	Bezed	brakeft	captive
become	betroth	brandish	carcase
became	better	brazen	Carmel
before	beware	brethren	Carmi
began	beyond	briefly	carnal
begat	bibber	brightness	carry
beget	bidden	brimstone	carved
begger	bindeth	bringeth	casting
begged	bishop	broiled	catcheth
beguile	Bilhah	broken	caused
behalf	bitter	brother	cedar
behave	bittern	bubleth	celler
beheld	blackness	bucket	cenfer
behind	blameless	buckler	censure
behold	blaspheme	buffet	Cephas
belief	blemish	bulwork	Cherub
believe	blessed	burden	certain
bellow	blinded	burgers	challeng
belly	blossom	burglers	chamber
belong	Boaz	burned	channel
benches	boldly	bursting	chappel
beryl	boldness	bury	charged
befet	bolster	butler	chasten
beside	bonnets	buttock	chastize
besiege	border	Caleb	Cherub
besome	bosom	cabins	checker
bestir	bottom	called	chefnut
bethink	bowels	camel	chickens
betimes	howled	camest	children
Bezak	bracelet	camphire	chimney

choler

(57)

choler	convert	Demas	Eber
chosen	convict	debase	eaten
churches	coping	David	eater
churlish	coral	Delphos	echo
chusest	corrupt	depend	Eden
cistern	correct	depose	Edom
city	cottage	deprieve	Edward
clamour	counted	deride	Eldad
Clemens	crafty	deter	Ellen
closet	crushed	destroy	Edmond
Cosbi	crudled	detain	Enoch
coffer	crying	detest	Escol
coffin	cunning	Diblah	Esther
command	curded	Dinah	Ezra
comfort	custom	dittie	elsewhere
colledge	Cusan	divide	emptie
commit	cypress	Dorcas	errour
common	cymbal	Doeg	errand
conceive	Dashan	doctor	escape
concern	Dathan	doctrine	espy
concord	dainty	doer	even
confess	dapper	dragon	event
conquer	dastard	dreamer	Evans
consent	darkness	driven	ever
consist	dawning	dropie	exile
consult	deacon	drunkard	expect
content	debate	dulness	exalt
contend	degrade	duty	expel
cony	demand	durty	extol
convince	depart	duely	extant

extend

extend	gather	hyfop	invent
extinct	glory	honest	inward
Faming	goddeſs	holy	juſtice
famine	Gomer	hundred	judgment
Falmouth	gospel	hoping	Ivie
Fenwick	govern	Jealous	Ivory
father	graved	jacent	Kahath
farther	grinding	jaylor	Kedem
fatneſs	grinning	jewel	knowing
famous	grudging	Jacob	kneeling
faulty	Gazet	Jabel	kingly
favour	galled	Jabeſh	kindneſs
Francis	gently	Jael	kinsfolk
Frances	gather	Japhet	kinsman
fragment	ghostly	Jeptha	Laban
frequent	grudged	Jonah	ladder
frustrate	gunner	Joſeph	lament
furlong	Hadad	Jotham	Lamech
furniſh	Hagab	Jabel	lawful
furbish	Hamden	jogging	landreſs
funnel	halter	joyner	laſting
furnace	handed	jolly	Leah
fatal	haughty	jeſting	leaden
Gaal	himſelf	Jetting	leaving
Galal	Henry	Jacket	lecture
gadder	Huſhi	Jeſus	leſſen
gagging	hunter	Jerom	leſſon
gaddeſt	husband	intent	lewdneſs
gallant	honey	intend	Lewis
garland	Howard	invite	Lemnos

Levi

Levi	maunder	nodding	Patrick
Levite	medler	noted	parrot
lightneſs	mending	nothing	parlour
likeneſs	member	number	paſtor
Lion	miſſed	nurture	pattern
linger	modiſh	nurſing	Peleg
linnen	morrow	noiſom	peeled
litter	mother	nephew	pepper
lolling	murder	Obed	perfect
loiter	muſick	Obel	perfum
London	muſter	object	perplex
lordſhip	mutter	obſcure	peſter
lumber	money	obtain	pewter
lubber	Micah	offence	pillow
lugging	Michael	office	piping
luſty	Nabal	offspring	pilgrim
lucky	Nadad	Oniar	pillar
Madam	naked	Onan	pistol
Madom	napkin	Othin	pitcher
madneſs	nameleſs	open	plainly
maiden	Nahum	organ	profit
maggot	Nathan	owner	proffer
Magog	Nimrod	orphan	pocket
maker	Noah	oyſter	porter
malice	nature	Packet	potter
mankind	narrow	painter	poyſon
Martha	naſty	pantry	practice
Mary	nappy	paper	prating
marrow	neatly	palace	prayer
matter	noſtril	palat	precept

printer

printer	queasie	remit	rotten
prison	quaking	remnant	rubbish
private	quarrel	render	rupture
Phicol	quarter	renew	rugged
proceed	quaver	renounce	rusty
procure	query	renown	rushing
profess	quickly	repair	Sarah
profit	quillet	repent	Sabbath
prolong	quilted	reply	sadness
promise	quiver	report	safety
promote	Racket	reproof	salute
prophane	ragged	Richard	sandals
prosper	raging	Robert	Satan
protest	ransom	Richmond	saying
provide	rather	Rahab	Seba
prudence	ravish	Raham	Selim
publick	reason	Rachel	scandal
publish	rebel	Rachab	scholar
pulpit	rebuke	Reuben	science
punish	receive	Rogel	scoffer
pummel	record	Rutland	scorner
purfie	redeem	rickets	scornful
psalter	refine	rider	selah
pleading	refrain	riches	seller
puppy	rhenish	riot	senses
purger	relish	rigour	shadow
purging	reddish	river	sharer
plenty	regard	rocket	shedding
Puah	reject	rolling	shunned
Quacking	rely	rover	slabber

smelling

smelling	trencher	vowed	welfare
smutty	trespass	venture	wholesome
snapping	trinket	vainly	wholly
spender	temper	valour	wicked
spoiler	templer	virgin	widdow
stammer	tempter	viper	wisdom
strawing	tender	village	withstand
stragling	tenour	vintage	woman
striding	thunder	value	workman
stranger	timber	venom	worthy
subject	token	vexing	wringing
suffice	torment	venture	written
Sodom	tossing	viol	wronging
Shusan	transfer	visit	wrongful
Schechem	tribute	undoe	wasted
Trader	truly	unite	Yearly
trading	tumult	until	yellow
tracing	tutor	unwise	younger
tabret	tyrant	Uri	youthful
talent	Thomas	Uzzah	yonder
Talmai	trumpet	Ukrain	yoaking
Talmud	Vacht	wafer	Zealous
tarry	vagrant	waking	Zabad
tasting	vapour	wander	Zadok
taxing	vanish	warfare	Zion
Tophet	vomit	wafter	Zimri
Tubal	vopfi	wedding	Zidon.

A Table of Trissyllables.

A Basing	attended	Claudia	defamed
aberting	Ballancing	Cleophas	defrauded
Abraham	backslider	Chichester	descended
Abigal	backwardly	Coniah	demande
accident	baptizing	Cupido	despairing
almighty	baptized	cankered	disgraced
atonement	Barbadoes	carcases	distracted
abatement	Balaam	carefulness	diviner
abundance	Barnabas	carnally	dreadfully
awarding	beginning	carried	dulcimer
amity	becoming	censured	dungeon
assurance	betrayed	chastizing	dramatick
audience	believing	cherished	demolish
Abitam	blasphemed	comforted	drunkenness
Adullam	borrowed	commanded	doggedness
Agabus	barbarous	confessing	deviate
Ahijah	bellowing	corrupted	drollery
Amorites	barrenness	covering	doatishness
Africa	begotten	created	Ebony
Askelon	Belshazor	Cherubin	enmity
Apollo	Barrabas	converted	equity
Austria	Belzebub	Dalilah	exceeding
Agrippa	Canary	Damoris	earnestly
allowed	carpenter	Daniel	edifice
allured	circulate	Deborah	effected
amazed	contradict	Damascus	elected
amended	chamberlain	Darius	elements
appointed	convincing	Demophon	eternal
ascended	chatterer	determine	Elijah
assisted	challenging	departure	Elisha
attiring	Canaan	dastardly	Elihu
avouched	camomil	dangerous	Enrogel
awaked	Carolus	decently	extolled
attained	Calvary	declared	extended

Faculty

Faculty	Hazael	Kedemoth	Naphtaly
faithfully	Hosea	Libya	Nineveh
family	Hofanna	Lydia	Narcissus
famously	Horonite	Lazarus	Nazareth
fatherless	Hathathite	Lebanon	Observing
favourite	hallowed	Lucifer	obstinate
fearfully	hardening	Leicester	occupy
feignedly	hastening	Lincolnshire	offended
fellowship	hatefully	Lodowick	offensive
forbearing	heavenly	lamented	offering
forfeited	heretick	liberal	operate
forgetful	holiness	liberty	Olympus
forgotten	honesty	lowliness	Oliver
furbishing	horribly	lustiness	orion
furniture	hypocrite	leprosie	overthrow
Gabriel	jealousie	Magistrate	oversight
Galbanum	ignorance	Magdalen	cutlandish
Gaderens	imagine	Marquisate	Patriarch
Goliah	imitate	Mordecai	Philemon
Gideon	immersed	Matthias	Phinehas
Galilee	immortal	Moroco	Potiphar
Gommorrha	importing	Middlesex	Priscilla
Glocester	imposed	Mantua	Pontius
Golgotha	infamous	Messiah	Philistines
Gemini	Justise	Manahem	Pentecost
general	Jubilee	memory	pacify
garrison	Josephus	meditate	paradise
gardiner	Jeremy	miscary	passover
gathering	Israel	minister	patience
glorious	Ishmael	moderate	penury
gluttony	Jehovah	modesty	perilous
gravity	Jehoram	Nakedness	perjured
governour	Josiah	natural	perplexed
godliness	Judea	negligent	persecute
grudgingly	Kindnesses	novelty	prisoner
guiltiness	Kadmiel	nursery	prosecute
guiltless	Killegrew	nutriment	psaltory
Habakuk	Kilkenny	Naaman	publican
			punishment

(64)

punishment	rudiments	synagogue	unbelief
purify	Samuel	Tobiah	uncover
purposing	Sanballat	Togarmah	ungodly
puruing	Sabeans	Tertullus	unity
Quality	Syria	Tychicus	unlawful
quartering	Susanna	Thellaly	unruly
quietly	Somerlet	Tertius	unskilful
quietness	Stephanus	temperance	unworthy
Rodolphus	Shibboleth	temporal	wallowing
Ramases	Sarepta	testament	wanderer
Rebekah	Sardonyx	thundering	warriour
Rabboni	Sergius	together	weariness
ransoming	Sacrament	tormenter	wearisome
ravenous	Sacrifice	tyranny	wickedness
ravishment	sanctify	trespasses	witnessing
reasoning	satisfy	treasury	wonderful
rebelling	Saviour	traveller	worthily
rebuked	schismatick	Vitellus	wrongfully
reconcile	signify	Uriah	Youthfully
recorder	sepulcher	Utiba	Zealously
recover	several	vagabond	Zachary
remedy	silently	valiant	Zephany
register	sinfully	vanity	Zacheus
repentance	situate	variances	Zebulon
reprobate	slandered	vehement	Ziporah
reproved	soberness	victory	Zuriel
revealing	sorrowful	vigilant	Zibia
revolter	suffering	vilany	Zenophon
robbery	sustenance	violate	Zemarite

A Table of Words of Four, Five, Six,
and Seven Syllables, both proper & common.

A Biathar
America
Abimelech
Amasia

Alexander
Artaxerxes
ability
abolished

abrogated
abundantly
allegory
astrologer
antiquity

(65)

antiquity
apostasie
Barbarian
beatitudes
Beelzebub
Beersheba
Boanerges
Bartimeus
burdensomeness
calamity
Cleopatra
Canterbury
Centurion
Celosria
celebrating
Dalmatia
damnation
edifying
effeminate
election
entertainment
Ezekiel
Ebenezer
Endymion
Euroclydon
Familiar
fidelity
Generating
gloriously
Gennesaret
Galatia

Hallelujah
Herodias
humanity
ignominy
Iconium
Laborious
Leviathan
magnificence
malefactor
Melchizedek
nativity
naturally
Nathanael
obedience
Obediah
Ptolomeus
pacified
physitian
Palestina
Rehoboam
religion
salvation
Sennacherib
Theophilis
Thyatira
valiantly
Vespasian
wonderfully
Zephaniah
Zelophehad
acceptation

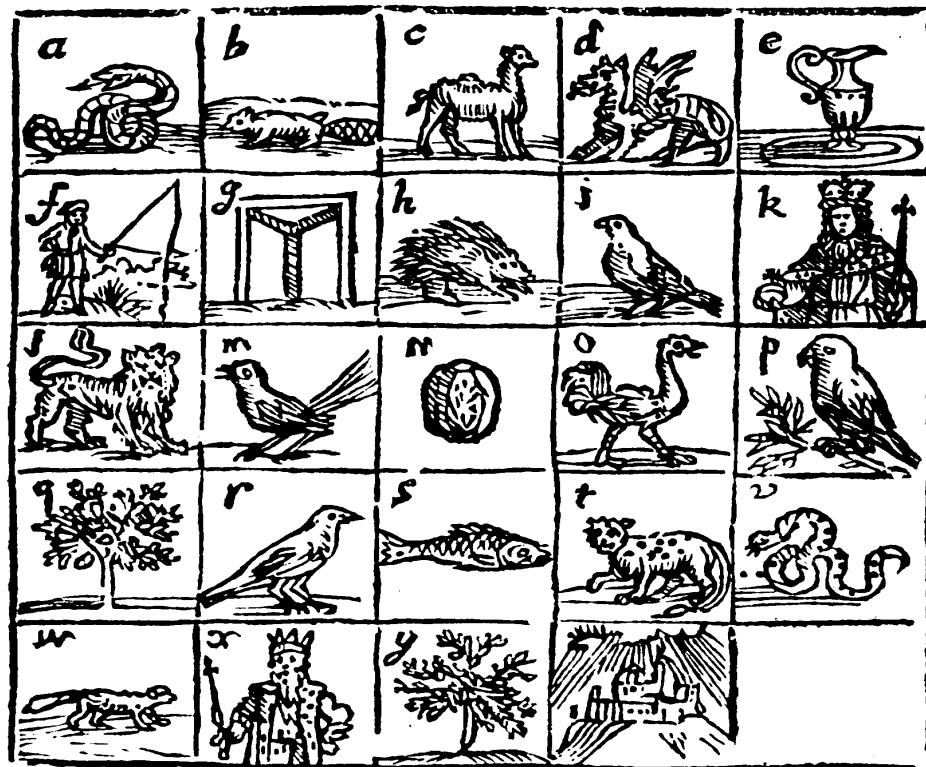
accusation
Alexandria
Benediction
Ceremonial
Chederlaomer
Deuteronomy
desolation
Nebuchadnezzar
recollection
Salutation
Temporality
violation
voluntarily
Abbreviation
abomination
alsufficiency
consubstantiation
consideration
dissimulation
Edification
Glorification
Humiliation
illumination
manifestation
naturilization
pacification
qualification
sanctification
superiority
Transubstantiation
Universality

F.

Having

Having sufficiently instructed thee to spell or divide the most difficult words of the English Tongue, it remaineth now to teach thee to read Poly syllables, Sentences and Books. For to initiate thee in this work, I will first give thee a Table of words of two syllables illustrated by their Pictures: for Pictures are the most intelligible Book, that Children can look upon. The ingenious part of the world have much desired such a work, wherein the Pictures of all creatures, beasts, Fishes Fowls, trades and occupations, and whatsoever is visible to the Eye might be evidently presented, to the Senses: which would make such a powerfull impression on the understanding that Children could never forget what they once learned. The senses being the conveyers of all things to our understanding, we ought to take a care to give the senses a true representation of all objects: such a Book as *Comenius's Orbis visibilium pictus*, adapted to the English Tongue, were very profitable; which I intended to have done, when I first undertook this work; but meeting with many obstructions as to the printing of it, I leave it to a more ingenious Person to effect.

An ALPHABETICAL Table of
Dissyllables Illustrated by their Pictures.



A adder. b beaver. c camel. d dragon. e ewer.
f fisher. g gallows. h hedg-hog. j jackdaw. k king.
l lion. m mag-pie. n nutmeg. o ostrich. p parrot.
q quins-tree. r raven. s salmon. t tyger. v viper.
w weasel. x xerxes. y yew-tree. z zion.

That thou mayst be able to read a sentence distinctly, I advise the first to spell every hard word silently to thy self, and then to

pronounce it with an audible voice : for easie words thou canst read on first sight: and by following this method thou shalt at length be able to read the hardest word, without the toyle of dividing it into syllables : for tryal read over these following sentences.

A wise Son makes a glad Father. But a foolish Son is the heaviness of his mother.
Pro 10. 1.

A Fool despiseth his Fathers instruction, but he that regardeth reproof is prudent.
Pro. 15. 5.

Have mercy upon me O God, after thy goodness ; according to the multitude of thy mercies, do away my offences. *Psal. 5.*

I will submit my self to my Superiors, betters, and Elders.

Children and fools tell truth.

A good beginning a good ending.

Better late than never. &c.

C A P. 8. Of Stops and Numbers.

BEfore thou proceed any further in reading, it is necessary to teach thee the Stops or points of Sentences : because sometimes Sentences are longer, than thou canst bear to read without breathing once or twice. Stops or points are the marks to direct

direct thee when to stop thy reading, like the motion of the foot in Musick, and indeed stops are not the least part of Orthography, and are these. *viz.*

Sect. 1.

1. A *Comma*, is to be written betwixt words which depend on one another : and is thus pictured (,) as, *praise ye the Lord, O give thanks unto the Lord, for he is good, for &c.*

2. A *Semicolon*, is to be written in the middle of a sentence, and is thus pictured (;) as, *a fire was kindled in their Company ; the same burnt up the wicked. &c.*

3. A *Colon* is to be written when the full sense is exprest, but yet the sentence not at an end : and is pictured thus (:) as *Blessed are they that keep Judgement : and he that doth righteousness at all tymes.*

4. A *Period* is to be written at the full end of a sentence, and is pictured thus (.) as, *In the beginning was the Word, and the word was with God, and the word was God.*

5. A point of *Interrogation* is to be written, when a question is asked and is thus pictured (?) as, *What is your Name ?*

6. A Note of *Admiration* must be written, when we wonder at any thing and is pictured

pictured thus (!) as, *O strange! alas!*

7. A *Parenthesis* is the shutting of a sentence betwixt two crooked lines () being a discourse thrown in by the by: as, *Tell me ingenuously (if there be any truth in you) whether you did not know it.*

8. A *Hyphen* is a note of connexion, either of words or syllables, and is thus pictured (-) as, *house-keeper, some-times, Lip-letters.*

Señ. 2.

There are besides these Eight stops, Five marks which are not points of breathing, but marks to illustrate something else.

1. *Asteriscus*, refers the reader to some other place, thus pictured (*)

2. This mark (") sheweth an Author to be quoted.

3. An *Index*, pointeth forth something worthy to be remarked, thus pictured ☞

4. This mark (^) sheweth where something that is omitted ought to be put in.

5. A note of *Collision* sheweth a Letter to be taken away, either in the beginning or ending of a word: as *it's* for *it is*, *shon'd* for *should*, *prays'd* for *prayed*, *'tis* for *it is*.

Señ. 2.

In reading of books as well as in all other Sciences, numbers are requisite: Arithmetick

tick being so universally useful. For thy present business, there is need of no other rule besides that of *Numeration*, which I set down, both in words figures and Letters, for thy understanding thereof.

Numbers.

One	1	I	forty	40	XL
two	2	II	fifty	50	L
three	3	III	sixty	60	LX
four	4	IV	seventy	70	LXX
five	5	V	eighty	80	LXXX
six	6	VI	ninety	90	XC
seven	7	VII	a hundred	100	C
eight	8	VIII	2 hundred	200	CC
nine	9	IX	3 hundred	300	CCC
ten	10	X	4 hundred	400	CCCC
eleven	11	XI	5 hundred	500	D
twelve	12	XII	6 hundred	600	DC
thirteen	13	XIII	7 hundred	700	DCC
fourteen	14	XIV	8 hundred	800	DCCC
fifteen	15	XV	9 hundred	900	CM
sixteen	16	XVI	a thousand	1000	M
seventeen	17	XVII	2 thousand	2000	MM
eighteen	18	XVIII	3 thousand	3000	MMM
nineteen	19	XIX	One thousand six hundred & ninety two.	1692.	
twenty	20	XX			
thirty	30	XXX			

Sect. 4. of Abbreviations.

ā with a long stroke over it stands for an or am. ē for en or em. ī for in or im. ō for on or om. ū for un or um. as, *That Cōmon-wealth is in dāger, where Wīsdō is not predomināt.*

Likewise, *with.* is written for *with.* *wn.* when. *wch.* which. *ye.* that. *ye.* the. *yn.* then. *ym.* them. *yu.* you. *yr.* your. 't it. it's it is. e'en even. 'em them. 'um they. I'le I will. wou'd would. balanc'd balanced. ak'd aked. snatch'd snatched. thump't thumped. bereft bereaved. crush't crushed. msim'd maimed. lov'd loved. ag'd aged. op'n open. viz. to wit. i. e. that is.

Observe that *Capital Letters* are used to begin sentences: as, In the beginning was the word. Or proper Names of all sorts, as, *Adam, Jacob, Robert, Anne, Mary, London, York, England, Scotland, France, Ireland, &c.* Also in poetry every line beginneth with a Capital, as,

*As empty Vessels make the lowdest sound:
So they act least who most in words abound.*

Now for a tryal of thy skill, pray read over the 16. *Psalms*: and observe the Stops, the Verses and the Capital Letters.

Psalms.

Psalms. 16.

1. **P**Reserve me, O God: for in thee have I put my trust.
2. O my Soul, thou hast said unto the Lord: Thou art my God, my goods are nothing unto thee.
3. All my delight is upon the Saints that are in the Earth: and upon such as excell in vertue.
4. But they that run after another God: shall have great trouble.
5. Their drink offerings of blood will I not offer: neither make mention of their names within my lips.
6. The Lord himself is the portion of mine inheritance, and of my cup: thou shalt maintain my lot.
7. The lot is fallen unto me in a fair ground: yea, I have a goodly heritage.
8. I will thank the Lord for giving me warning: my reins also chasten me in the night season.
9. I have set God always before me: for he is on my right hand, therefore I shall not fall.
10. Wherefore my heart was glad, and my glory rejoyced: my flesh also shall rest in hope.
11. For why? thou shalt not leave my soul in

in hell: neither shalt thou suffer thy holy
 to see corruption.

12 Thou shalt shew me the path of life, in
 thy presence is the fulness of joy and at thy
 right hand there is pleasure for evermore.

*A Table of Words, which are pronounced alike,
 but differ in Signification.*

All	awl	cenfer	cenfor
altar	alter	centory	century
are	air	chair	chare
heir	here	chas'd	chast
aunt	ant	chews	chuse
assault	asalt	clause	claws
ascent	assent	coat	quote
baies	baiz	cofen	cousin
ball	baul	chord	cord
bare	bear	collar	choller
be	bee	comming	cummin
berry	bury	cool'd	could
bows	boughs	coughing	coffin
bread	bred	coarse	course
brows	browz	counsel	council
born	bourn	colors	cullers
buy	by	car'd	card
bruite	brute	dam	damn
call	caul	dear	deer
calender	calendar	desert	desart

doc

doe	do, dough	lead	led
don	dun	lease	leash
doun	down	leaper	leper
dew	due	lessen	lesson
emrald	emrods	least	lest
flea	flay	leman	lemon
fleam	phlegm	limb	limn
forth	fourth	low	loe
fair	fare	line	loin
fir	fur	lustre	luster
foul	fowl	manner	manour
fit	fight	male	mail
freise	freeze	meat	mete
gest	Jest	moat	mote
Jester	Jesture	message	messwage
go't	ghost	mouse	mouze
groae	grown	Mows	muse
haire	hare	nether	neither
hake	hawk	naught	nought
hart	heart	a notion	an ocean
hard	heard	oar	ore
holy	wholy	our	hour
hew	hue	own	one
hollo	hollow	order	ordour
Ire	eyer	pair	pare, pear
insight	incite	pause	paws
ile	Isle	pastor	pasture
in	inn	pleas	please
Jerkin	Jirkin	pick't her	picture
lamb	lamm	prophet	profit

pray

pray	prey	share	shear
plumb	plum	shoe	shew
pour	power	flow	flo
rain	reign or	stairs	stares
	reins	so	sow
raise	raies	soar	fore
ranker	rancour	sucker	succour
race	rase	some	sum
rare	rear	sun	son
read	red	sure	fewer
raisin	reason	tach	tax
right	write or	tenour	teure
	rite	their	there
ry	wry	time	thyme
roe	row	tide	tyde
rote	wrote	to	tow
ruff	rough	tower	towre
say	sey	throne	thrown
saver	favor	vein	vain
seas	seize	vial	viol
fell	cell	wore	wear
feller	celler	weigh	way
fight	site	woe	woo
size	seise	yea	ye.
season	seisin		

The End of the First Part.

THE
SECOND PART
Of the English
GRAMMAR

Containeth,

- I. ETYMOLOGY, or the Parts of Speech, their Variations and Derivations.
- II. SYNTAX, or joyning of Words together in Sentences, by Rules of Concordance, Government, &c.
- III. PROSODY, or Poetry and the true Accenting of Words.

E T Y M O L O G Y.

C A P. I.

Of the Eight parts of Speech.

HAVING in the first Part, treated of *Letters, Syllables*, and the true spelling and reading of Words of one Syllable, and Words of more Syllables, and set down large Tables of all sorts, by way of Nomenclature ; I designe in this second part to teach thee the true Etymology of Words, their variations, and conjugations in order to their Syntax ; so that by learning this part by heart : thou mayst become a perfect English Scholar, without being beholden to the Latine Tongue.

All the words of the English Tongue are reduced to these Eight kinds.

Four which change their endings.	<i>viz.</i>	
	Four wch	
	do not	
	change	
	their	
	endings.	
	Noun,	Adverb,
	Pronoun,	Conjunction,
	Verb,	Preposition,
	Participle,	Interjection.

SECT. 1. of a Noun.

A Noun, is that word which expresseth the Name of every thing ; as, God, a man,

a woman, goodness, John.

Of Nouns, some be Substantives and some be Adjectives.

A *Substantive*, is that which denotes the thing it self or its qualitie : as God, goodness. Man manhood.

The *Adjective*, is that which declares the nature of the Substantive, as, eternal, excellent, good, happy.

Substantives and Adjectives are divided into, *Concretes*, and *Abstracts* : as, heat, hot ; heating, heated ; love, loving ; amity, amorous ; lovingness, lovely ; hotness, caldative.

All words that end in *ment* and *age*, in *ance* or *ence*, in *dom* or *on*, in *ness* *ly*, in *head* or *hood* or in *ship* : as *Commandement*, *bondage*, *repentance*, *penitence*, *kingdom*, *union*, *goodness*, *activity*, *godhead*, *manhood*, *Lordship*, &c. are Substantives.

Adjectives end in *som*, *ful*, *y*, *ish*, *ous*, *al*, *ed* and *ive* : as, *burdensom*, *careful*, *hardy*, *godly*, *foolish*, *riotous*, *temporal*, *hated diminutive*, *demonstrative*, *significative*, &c.

There belong to a noun, these four things : *Articles*, *Numbers*, *Genders*, and *Prepositions*.

SECT. 2. of the Articles.

Articles are two, *A* and *The*, like *his*, *has*
her

(4)

hoc in Latin, or $\delta \eta \tau \epsilon$ in the Greek. *A*, giveth a full expression of the thing following and is only put before words of the singular Number: but when a Substantive begins with a vowel, we write *an*, as *an Angel*, *an eel*, *an house*.

When an *Adjective*, is put before the Substantive, the Article *a* or *an* is put before the Adjective, as *a learned man*. *An honest man*. Except when the Adjectives, *such*, *too*, *so* or *as*, are joyned to the Substantive, then the Article is put before the Substantive, as, *so gracious a man*, *too merciful a Prince*. *A* is put for *in* as *a bed*, for *in bed*: and sometimes for *of* as *a measure a barley*, for *of barley*; sometimes its put by way of Redundancy, as *a going*, *a d;ing*.

The is added to both Numbers, as, *the man*, *the men*, *the eye*, *the eyes*, *the hand*, *the hands*.

Sect. 3. of Numbers.

There be two *Numbers*, the *Singular*, which speaketh but of one, as, *a hand*; and the *Plural*, which speaketh of more, as, *the hands*.

The *Plural Number* is most commonly made by adding *s*, as *head*, *heads*, *hand*, *hands*, *pea*, *peas*, and *peasen*.

In words which end in *s* or *x*, the plural ends

(5)

ends in *es* as *house*, *houses*, *phrase*, *phrases*, *ax*, *axes*, some end in *en* as *brother*, *brothers*, *brethren*. *cow*, *cows*, *kine*. *Sow*, *sows*, *swine*. Some by changing their Vowels as *foot*, *feet*. *Goose*, *geese*. *Mouse*, *mice*. *Louse*, *lice*. Words ending in *f*, change *f* into *v*, as, *calf calves*, *half halves*, *self selves*, *life lives*, *shelf shelves*, *wife wives*, *wolfe wolves*.

Sect. 4. of Genders.

As a *Gender* denotes a Sex, there can be but two; *Masculine* and *Feminine*: The *Masculine Gender* denotes the male kind, and the *Feminine* the Female: as a *Husband*, is the masculine gender and a *Duke*, a *Prince*, a *Count*, a *he-goat*. A *Wife*, a *Dutchess*, a *Princess*, a *Countess*, a *she-goat*, are of the *Feminine gender*. Some words of no gender, by the way of eminency are made of the masculine or feminine Gender. As when we speak of the *Sun*, *His going fourth is from the end of the Earth*. &c. When we speak of the *Church*, as, *She hath nourished Children*.

Sect. 5. of Prepositions.

A *Preposition* is a part of Speech, which is commonly set before other parts of Speech,
G
either

either in *Apposition*, as *of me*, to God : or else in *Composition* as, *toward, upward, forward*. &c.

Nouns having but two different endings, viz. one in the Singular, and another in the Plural, as *a hand, the hands*; they cannot be said to have Cases, as in the Latin and Greek Tongues, which defect in our Tongue is supplied by the aid of *Prepositions*: in this wise.

Singular.

Plural.

<i>A Kingdom.</i>	<i>The Kingdoms.</i>
<i>Of a Kingdom.</i>	<i>Of the Kingdoms.</i>
<i>To a Kingdom.</i>	<i>To the Kingdoms.</i>
<i>The Kingdom.</i>	<i>The Kingdoms.</i>
<i>O Kingdom.</i>	<i>O Kingdoms.</i>
<i>With from or by a Kingdom.</i>	<i>With from & by the Kingdoms.</i>

Now this defect of Declensions and Cases, makes the English Tongue easie to be learned; and seeing that *Prepositions* supply the same you must learn the *Prepositions* perfectly, which are divided into *Causals* and *Locals*.

Causals are, *of*, as *The works of Cicero, the Palace of the Emperour*: which sometimes is changed into an adjective possessive, as, *Cicero's works, the Emperour's Palace*: *The King's Son*, for *of the King*. *The Son of James*, or *James's Son*, where *s* is put for *his*; *The Daughter*

Daughter of Jane, or Jane's Daughter, where *s* is put for *hers*. *The darknes of hell, or hell's darknes*, where *s* is put for *its*. Sometimes *of* denotes the material cause, as *a Building of stone, or, a stone building*. Sometimes it denotes the object; as *He is writing a Treatise of Logick*.

With and *by* expresse the instrument, cause, or way of an action: as *He killed him with a sword. He did it with care*.

For, denotes the Final cause or end of an action: as *He taught for profit*.

According to, denotes the likeness or idea of a thing, as, *According to his pattern*.

Against signifies opposition: *Against God*.

These are *Locals*: and denotes the place, the time, or motion and rest.

To, from, into, out of, up, upwards, down, downwards, signifie motion.

At, off, within, without, above, below, beneath, signifie rest.

Over, about, round about, thorow, beside, before, after, upon, under, on this side, beyond, between, against, over-against, toward, backward, forward, upward, hitherward, thitherward, heaven ward, signifie motion or rest.

Note that *between* or *betwixt* are spoken of two only, but *among*, of more, as *Divide ten shillings betwixt John and James*. But, *Divide this angel amongst Four*.

Sect. 6. of the Comparisons.

An *Adjective* hath no other variation, than that of *Degrees*, which are three, *Positive*, *Comparative*, and *Superlative* : so that all *Adjectives* which may increase or diminish their signification are compared : as *hard*, *harder*, *hardest*.

The *Positive* betokeneth the thing absolutely without excess, or diminution, as *sharp*, *small*.

The *Comparative* addeth *more* or *er*, as *sharper* or *more sharp*, *harder* or *more hard*.

The *Superlative* is formed by adding *most* or *est*, as *sharpest* or *most sharp*, *hardest* or *most hard*.

These are Irregular as, *good*, *better*, *best*. *Bad* *worse*, *worst*. *Little*, *lesse*, *least*. *Much*, *more*, *most*. *Late*, *later* or *latter*, *last* or *latest*.

Adverbs, likewise are compared, as *up*, *upper*, *uppermost*. *Above* *over*, *overmost*. *Behind*, *hinder*, *hindermost*. *Before*, *former*, *foremost*. *Beneath*, *neither*, *neithermost*. *Of*, *oftner*, *oftenest*. *Well*, *good*, *better*. &c.

C A P. 2.

Of a Pronoun.

As a *Noun* is the sign of a thing, so a *Pronoun*, is the sign of a *Noun* ; of which there are three kinds : *Personal*, as *I*, *thee*, *him*. *Demonstrative* as, *this*, *that*. *Relative* as, *who* and *he*.

1. Person.

Sing.	{	<i>I</i> , <i>me</i> , <i>my</i> , <i>mine</i> .	Plur.	{	<i>we</i> , <i>us</i> , <i>our</i> , <i>ours</i> .
		<i>I</i> <i>my</i> <i>self</i> , <i>my</i> <i>own</i> .			<i>we</i> <i>our</i> <i>selves</i> , <i>our</i> <i>own</i>

2. Person.

Sing.	{	<i>Thou</i> , <i>thee</i> , <i>thy</i> , <i>thine</i> .	Plur.	{	<i>ye</i> , <i>ye</i> , <i>your</i> , <i>yours</i> .
		<i>Thy</i> <i>self</i> , <i>thy</i> <i>own</i> .			<i>your</i> <i>selves</i> , <i>your</i> <i>own</i> .

3. Person.

Sing. *He*, *him*, *his*. *She*, *her*, *hers*, *it*, *it*, *its*.
Plur. *They*, *them*, *those*, *theirs*.

I, *thou*, *he*, *she*, *we*, *ye*, *they*, are put before *Verbs*. *Me*, *thee*, *him*, *her*, *us*, *you*, *them*, follow *verbs* or *Prepositions*. When a vowel follows we say *mine*, *thine*, for *my*, *thy*.

Who, *which*, *what*, *whom*, *whose*, are *Interrogatives*.

These are *Reduplicatives*, *He*, *himself*, *his* *own*.

own. She her self, her own. Its self, its own : in the Singular Number.

They themselves, their own, Plural.

The Sing. This, this very. Pl. these, these very.

The Sing. That, that very. P. those, those very.

My, mine, our, ours, thy, thine, your, yours, his, hers, its, their own, this, these, that, those, are Possesives. i. e. signifie, belonging to, or possession.

C A P. 3.

Of a Verb.

A Verb is a part of Speech which signifies to do, to suffer, or to be, and is varied with Moods and Tenses : as, *I love, I am loved, I am.*

The Conjugation of Verbs is very easie in the English Tongue, for we have only two times, present, and preterit, two Participles, active and passive ; and all the rest of the tenses are supplied by auxiliary Verbs.

The Present Tense is the Theme, as *burn*, signifying the present Instant in which we speak.

The preterit Tense, denotes the time past by adding *ed* or *en*, as *burned, drive, driven.*

The active Participle ends in *ing*, as *burning,*

*living, the passive in *ed* or *en* as *loved,**

the second Person singular of both the termination *est*, or *edst*, is added, the third person singular of the present there is added *eth*, or *s*. *thou burnest, meth, or burns, thou burned'st.*

The Imperative mood is formed by putting the infinitive case after the Verb, *prepare thee thou*, sometimes by the sign *let*, *let examine himselfe* : the English Tongue the first Person of the Imperative Mood : signifieth to command.

The Subjunctive and Optative are the same as the Indicative, only they have conjunctive adverbs joyned to them. *can. may,* are signs of the present tense. *could, would, should, ought,* chiefly declare the past tense. *Shall* and *will* declare the future, *when I shall love.* Note that, *shall* in the first persons signifies a declaration of ones will, in the second and third a command. *I prepare, thou shalt prepare.* So *will* in the first persons, signifies a promise, in the second and third a declaration, as *I will prepare, ye will prepare, he will prepare.*

The Infinitive mood, for the most part has *to* put before it, which may be changed, by that, as *I command you to depart*, or *I command that you depart.*

own. She her self, her own. Its self, its own
the Singular Number.

They themselves, their own, Plural.

The Sing. *This, this very. Pl. these, these*

The Sing. *That, that very. Pl. those, those*

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ing, driving, the passive in *ed* or *en* as *loved, driven.*

In the second Person singular of both tenses, the termination *est*, or *edst*, is added, and in the third person singular of the present tense there is added *eth*, or *s. thou burnest, he burneth, or burns, thou burned'st.*

The *Imperative mood* is formed by putting the *Nominative* case after the Verb, *prepare thou, love thou*, sometimes by the sign *let*, *let a man examine himselfe*: the English Tongue useth the *first Person* of the *Imperative Mood*: which signifieth to command.

The *Subjunctive* and *Optative* are the same with the *Indicative*, only they have conjunctions and adverbs joyned to them. *can. may, must*, are signs of the present tense. *could, might, would, should, ought*, chiefly declare the *preterit tense*. *Shall* and *will* declare the *future*, as, *when I shall love*. Note that, *shall* in the first persons signifies a declaration of ones mind, in the second and third a command. *I shall prepare, thou shalt prepare*. So *will* in the first persons, signifies a promise, in the second and third a declaration, as *I will prepare, ye will prepare, he will prepare.*

The *Infinitive mood*, for the most part has to put before it, which may be changed, by that; as *I command you to depart*, or *I command that you depart.*

(12)

Am, was, been, be, had, have, shall, will, can, could, are signs both of the active and passive voice. *Do* and *did* belong only to the active.

The active Auxiliaries.

	1. p.	2. P.	3. p.		1. 2. 3. P.
Present Sing.	{ <i>do</i>	<i>dost</i>	<i>doth</i>	P.	{ <i>do</i>
	{ <i>have</i>	<i>hast</i>	<i>hath</i>		{ <i>have</i>
Pret. Sing.	{ <i>did</i>	<i>didst</i>	<i>did</i>	P.	{ <i>did</i>
	{ <i>had</i>	<i>hadst</i>	<i>had</i>		{ <i>had</i>
Future Sing.	{ <i>shall</i>	<i>shalt</i>	<i>shall</i>	P.	{ <i>shall</i>
	{ <i>will</i>	<i>wilt</i>	<i>will</i>		{ <i>will</i>

Copulas both Active and Passive.

Pref. Sing.	{ <i>am</i>	<i>art</i>	<i>is</i>	P.	{ <i>are</i>
	{ <i>be</i>	<i>beest</i>	<i>be</i>		{ <i>be</i>
	{ <i>have</i>	<i>hast</i>	<i>hath</i>		{ <i>have</i>
	{ <i>been</i>	<i>been</i>	<i>been</i>		{ <i>been</i>
Pret. Sing.	{ <i>was</i>	<i>wast</i>	<i>was</i>	P.	{ <i>was</i>
	{ <i>were</i>	<i>were</i>	<i>were</i>		{ <i>were</i>
	{ <i>had</i>	<i>hadst</i>	<i>had</i>		{ <i>had</i>
	{ <i>been</i>	<i>been</i>	<i>been</i>		{ <i>been</i>

Fut. Sing.	{ <i>shall be,</i>	<i>shalt be,</i>	<i>shall be,</i>	P.	{ <i>shall be,</i>
	{ <i>will be,</i>	<i>wilt be,</i>	<i>will be,</i>		{ <i>will be,</i>

The

(13)

The conjugation of the verb Substantive *am*, upon which depends the passive voice.

Present tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1 p. 2 p. 3 p.	1 p. 2 p. 3 p.
<i>I am, thou art, he is,</i>	<i>we are, ye are, they are,</i>
<i>you are,</i>	
<i>I be thou beest, he be,</i>	<i>we be, ye be, they be,</i>
<i>you be,</i>	

Imperfect tense.

<i>I was thou wast, he was</i>	<i>we was, ye was, they was</i>
<i>you was, [were</i>	<i>[were</i>
<i>I were, thou wert, he</i>	<i>we were, ye were, they</i>
<i>you wert,</i>	

Preter tense.

I have been, thou hast been, or you have been, he hath been.
 Plur. *we have been, ye have been, they have been.*

Preterpluperfect tense.

I had been, thou hadst been, he had been.
you had been,

Pl. *we had been, ye had been, they had been.*

Future

Future tense.

<i>I shall be,</i>	<i>thou shalt be,</i>	<i>he shall be.</i>
	<i>you shall be,</i>	
Pl. <i>we shall be,</i>	<i>ye shall be,</i>	<i>they shall be.</i>
<i>I will be,</i>	<i>thou wilt be,</i>	<i>he will be.</i>
Pl. <i>we will be,</i>	<i>ye will be,</i>	<i>they will be.</i>

All Verbs-regular and irregular may be reduced to two *Conjugations. viz.*

First Conjugation.

The *Preter tense* is formed from the present by adding *ed*, as *I prepare, I prepared. I love, I loved.*

Note that *e* is often taken away, and after *s, sh, ch, x, f, k, p*, and for *d* we write *t*, as *gird, girded, girt, express, expressed, exprest, mark, marked, mark't, passed, past.*

In some Verbs a long vowel is changed into a short, *bereave, bereaved, bereft, cleave, cleaved, cleft, creep, crept, deal, dealt, dream, dreamt, feel, felt, flee, fled, flew, lend, lent.* Some which end in *ed*, have a more proper ending, as *beseeched, besought, hang'd bung, shined, shon, spined, spun, span, shrinked, shrunk, shrank, wined, won, wan, taught, taught, wringed, wrung wrang.*

The

C A P.

The Second Conjugation.

The *Preter tense* of the second commonly ends in *en* as, *be, been, bear, born, beget, begotten, bid, bidden, drive, driven, eat, eaten, forsake, forsaken*, some have other endings beside *en*, as *chiae, shiden chode, ride, riden, rode, see, seen, saw, speake, spoken, spoke, wear, worn, wore*. some end in *ed* and *en* as *hew, hew'd, hew'n, mow, mow'd, mown, blow, blow'd, blown, know, known, knew*.

C A P. 4.

Of Adverbs.

Adverbs are joyned to Verbs and Adjectives; as *that was nobly done*. God is infinitely mercifull.

Some are of Affirming and Denying as, *yea, yes, no, not, nay, indeed, verily, truly, surely*.

Some of Comparing as, *even as, so, more, most, less, left, rather, than*.

Some of Time as, *yet, still, till, while, &c.*

Some of Place as, *here, there, everywhere*.

Some of Order as, *first, Secondly, thirdly, &c.*

C A P.

The first Conjugation.

Active Voice, Indicative Mood, Present Time.

Sing. { I Love } Thou Lovest } He Loveth } Plur. { We Love } Ye Love } They Love }
 or, { I do love } thou dost love } he doth love } or, { we do love } ye do love } they do love }

Preterit Time.

Sing. { I Loved } Thou Lovedst } He Loved } Plur. { We Loved } Ye Loved }
 or, { I have loved } thou hast loved } he hath loved } or, { we have loved } ye have loved } &c.

Imperative Mood.

Sing. { Love I } Love Thou } Love He } Plur. { Love we } Love ye } Love they }
 or, { let me love } let thee love } let him love } or, { let us love } let you love } let them love }

Participle of the present Tense. Loving.

Indicative Mood, Passive Voice, Present Time.

Sing. I am Loved, Thou art Loved, He is Loved. Plur. We are Loved, Ye are Loved, They are Loved.

Preterit Time.

Sing. { I was Loved, } Thou wast Loved } He was Loved } Plur. { We were Loved }
 or, { I have been loved } thou hast been loved } he hath been loved } or, { we have bin loved } &c.

Participle, Loved. The Passive Voice depends wholly on the Conjugation of the Verb Substantive, am.

The second Conjugation.

Active Voice, Indicative Mood, Present Time.

Sing. { I Forsake } Thou Forsakest } He Forsaketh } Plur. { We Forsake } Ye Forsake }
 or, { I do forsake } thou dost forsake } he doth forsake } or, { we do forsake } ye do forsake } &c.

Preterit Time

Sing. { I have Forsaken } Thou hast Forsaken } He hath Forsaken } Plur. { We have Forsaken }
 or, { I forsook } thou forsookest } he forsook } or, { we forsook } &c.

Imperative Mood.

Sing. { Forsake I } Forsake Thou } Forsake He } Plur. { Forsake We } Forsake Ye }
 or, { let me forsake } let thee forsake } let him forsake } or, { let us forsake } let you forsake } &c.

Participle Present Tense. Forsaking.

Indicative Mood, Passive Voice, Present Time.

Sing. { I am Forsaken } Thou art Forsaken } He is Forsaken } Pluraliser { We are Forsaken }
 or, { I am forsook } thou art forsook } he is forsook } or, { we are forsook } &c.

Participle Passive. Forsaken or Forsook.

Accordingly all other Verbs may be varied.

C A P. 5.

Of Conjunctions.

Some are *Causals*, because, wherefore, &c.
Some *Conditionals*, as if, unless, indeed.

C A P. 6.

Of Interjections.

Some are of *Calling*, as ho, so ho.
Some of requiring silence as, st. hush.
Some *Threatning*, as wo.
Some of *Rejoycing*, ha, ha, he.
Some of *Grief*, ah bei, oh, ah, alas, alack.
Some of *Hatred* as, vauh, hau.
Some of *Despising*, as pish, shu, tish. &c.

C A P. 7.

Of Syntax.

TH E joyning together of Words in Sentences expressive of ones mind, depends for the most part upon the Prepositions: and these three following Rules, which are the

the Fundamental Rules of all Tongues.

1. Rule.

The Noun Substantive agreeth with the verb or copula, which denoteth the essence, action or passion, which in other Tongues is called the Nominative case, as *God said unto Moses: Mine eyes saw him: Thou readeest: He speaketh:* in number and person, sometimes the Noun Substantive is put absolutely without a verb or copula, as *Cicero's works. James a most learned man.*

Rule. 2.

Verbs, Substantives or Neuters, or almost any kind of verb or copula, hath the Substantive or Adjective after them agreeing with the Substantive preceeding them, as, *A man is rational. Vertue is the only Nobility. James goeth bolt upright. Robert became unfortunate.*

Rule. 3.

The verb *Transative* or the verb *active*, or adjective *active*, have always the Oblique or Accusative word after it: as, *He burneth me. God loveth me. God loveth us. Love him. He*

He is writing, or he writes a grammar.

Observe 1. that the Nominative or the person are often not expressed in words of the Imperative mood as, *burn this wood, for burn thou or ye* : also the nominative is always put after the verbs of commanding or desiring, *read thou*. Except it be expressed by *let*, as *Read we, or let us read*.

Obs. 2. If you put the Substantive or person after the Auxiliary verb of the Preterimperfect tense, it supplyeth the want of, *if, as, had he asked, or had he read, instead of if he had asked, or if he had read* : *Had John done this*.

Obs. 3. That the Adverb of denying, *not*, is put after the Verb Integral, Copula or Auxiliary, as, *it burned not, it did not burn*.

Obs. 4. That there are no verbs Impersonals in the English Tongue, yet some times we prefix the Nominative case it of the third person, instead of the first and second person : as, *it delighteth me, for, I delight, it pleaseth me, for I please, it behooveth &c. It pleaseth me to be Godly. It delighteth me to read Virgil* : whereas, *I delight to read Virgil. &c.* are more proper, for that way of expressing by, *it*, is borrowed from the Latine.

Prepositions are most frequently expressed : *That is good for me. The milk is turned into butter.*

Ex-

Except after verbs of giving, paying, yeilding, owing ; *I gave him a book. I paid him his debt. It yeilded me three pence. I owe him a crown.*

Except 2. where they are omitted in some peculiar phrases. *A building fifty foot high. A tree five foot Diameter. He went twenty miles. He goes home. He is eighteen years old. He is indebted forty pounds.*

A perfect Sentence is composed of the Substantive and Verb and the words following the Verbs, either by agreement or Government, then words joyned by concordance, apposition, the substantive with the preposition, the Infinitive mood, the Substantive put absolutely, Adverbs Conjunctions added according to the nature of the discourse. as *The General pursuing fast the Enemy, fell unfortunately into their hands, where to our great sorrow, alas ! by wicked men, he was shamefully put to death.*

But in artificial order, especially in Poetry this order is neglected : that the conclusion of the sentence may be rendred the more inaffected : and grateful to the Ear.

C A P

C A P. 8.

Of the Derivations & Composition of the parts of Speech.

Sect. I.

OF a Noun Substantive is formed an Adjective Possessive, as *Cicero's works* : *Thomas's virtues*. The witnesses credit, if the word be of the plural number and end in *s*, the first is understood, as *the two warriors arms* : but both are expressed in the singular number as, *James's vices*. when two Substantives are relative. *s* is added after the second, as *the King of Spains gold*. Sometimes both have *s* added; as *his Sisters Brothers wife*.

2. Adjectives are formed of Substantives which signify the matter of a thing by adding *en* as, *earth, earthen, hemp, hempen, flax, flaxen, lead, leaden, wood, wooden, wool, woollen* : Except *silver, Iron, horn, paper, brass or brazen, gold or golden*, so *hay* as a *hay mow, straw-hat, hair-cloth wood-pile*. &c.

3. Many Substantives, and adjectives and other parts of speech likewise become, verbs, as, a *house* to *house*, *brass* to *braz*, *glass* to *glaze*, *grass* to *graze*, *price* to *prize*, *breath* to *breathe*, *shade* *shadow*, to *shade*, to *shadow*, a *fish*, to *fish*, *oyl* to *oyl*, a *rule*, to *rule*, *love* to *love*, *life*

life to *live*, *strife* to *strive*, *further* to *further*, *forward* to *forward*, *hinder* to *hinder*. Sometimes the termination *en* is added after Adjectives, as *hast, hasten, length* to *lengthen, strength* to *strengthen, short* to *shorten, fast* to *fasten, white* to *whiten, black* to *black* and *blacken, hard* to *harden, soft* to *soften*.

4. From verbs are formed participles, either passive ending in *ed* or *en*, or active ending in *ing* and by adding *er*, it becomes a Noun Verbal. as, to *hear, heard, hearing, hearer* ; to *give, given, giving, giver* ; to *love, loved, loving, lover*.

5. From Substantives are formed first Adjectives of plenty ending in *y* as, *wealth, wealthy, health, healthy, might, mighty*, and in *ful* as *joy, joyful, youth, youthful*. In *some* as *delight, delightful, burden, burdensome, whole, wholesome*. Secondly Adjectives of want or defect in *less*, as *worth, worthless, wit, witless, care, careless*. Thirdly Adjectives of likeness, as, *giant, giantly, earth, earthly, heaven heavenly*. Fourthly Adjectives diminutive in *ish*, as *green, greenish, white, whitish, wolve, wolvish, child, childish*. Fifthly Substantives diminutive, as, *hill, hillock, part, parcel, cock, cockrel, chick, chicken, goose, gosling*.

6. From Adjectives concretes are made Substantives abstracts : In *ness*, as *white, whiteness, hard, hardness, great, greatness, skil-*
ful,

ful, skilfulness, as also in head and hood, as godhead, manhood, widowhood, knighthood, Priesthood; to which sometimes there is added th as well, wealth, wide, width. In ship signifying Office or Employment, as, Kingship, Lordship, Worship, Stewardship. Some in dome, rick, and wick, as Kingdom, Popedom, Bishoprick, Baylywick. In ment or age, as Commandement, usage.

7. From Verbs and Nouns are likewise formed several sorts of words, as to beat, a bat, baton, a battel, a beetle, a battledoor, to batter, batter, &c. To take, touch, tickle, tack, tach, tackle, &c. From two, twain, twice, twenty, twelve, twins, twine, twist, &c. From nose, snout, sneeze, snore, snort, snear, sniker, snot, snevil, snuff, snuffle, snaffle, snudge, &c. From blow, blast, bleat, bleak, bleach, bluster, blabber, blister, blain, blossom, bloom, &c. Strong, strength, strow, strike, stroke, streake, stripe strife, struggle, strut, stretch, streight strain, streß, strip, stray, straggle, strange. From stand, stay, staff, stop, stuff, stick, stut, stutter, stammer, stagger, stickle, stick, stake, stock, stem, sting, stink, stinch, sticb, stud, stubble, stump, stumble, stalk, step, stamp, stow, bestow, steward, stead, steady, stendfast, stable, stall, stool. Still, stage, stout, sturdy, steed, stallion, stiff, stone, stanch, stair, standard.

8. We have many words derived from the Latine, almost all words except, Monosyllables,

nosyllables, which become English words by taking away the terminations of the oblique cases and some other small variation. As from *Natura* comes *nature*, from *Gratia*, grace, *Clementia*, clemency, *Ingeniosus*, ingenious, *Ornamentum*, ornament, *Vitium*, vice, *Infans*, infant, *Prudens*, prudent, *Conditio*, condition, *Unio*, union, *Multitudo*, multitude, *Possibilis*, possible, *Facies*, face, &c.

Where there is any great variation, we have it from the French, as in *lion*, *almosue*, *almosuer*, *nieu*, *estrange*, *fontaine*, *montaine*, *aigre*, whence come our English words *Lion*, *almes*, *almoner*, *new*, *strange*, *fountain*, *mountain*, *eager*. So *chamber*, *tender*, *cinder*, from the Latine, *camera*, *teuer*, *cinis*, because the French write, *chambre*, *tendre*, *cendre* &c.

9. The Verbs which we borrow from the Latine, are derived from the present tense and supine, casting away the terminations and some other small mutation, as, *extendo*, extend, *conduco*, conduce, *despicio*, despise, *concupio*, conceive, &c. *Supplicatum* to supplicate, *demonstratum* to demonstrate, *exemptum* to exempt, *suppressum* to suppress, *rejectionum* to reject.

Some words are borrowed and yet have a greater variation, as, *time* from *tempus*, *name* from *nomen*, *Dame* from *Domina*, *page* from *pagina*, *pot* from the Greek *Ποτήριον*, *cup* from *Κυπέλλα*, *can* from *Cantharus*, *tent* from *tento-*

rium, pray from *precor*, ply from *plico*, so imply, reply, comply, see from *sedes Episcopalis*.

Sometimes a vowel is cast away out of the middle of a word, for brevities sake. As an Aunt, *amita*, spright, *spiritus*, debt, *debitum*, doubt, *dubito*, pensil, *penecillum*. Sometimes a whole syllable, as round from *rotundus*, roul, *rotula*, secure or sure from *securus*, rule from *regula*, tile, *tegula*, dean, *decanus*, peril, *periculum*, master, *magister*, but these contractions are more difficult to be discerned, as Kyrk from *Kυριακος κιν*, Priest from *Presbiter*, Sexton from *Sacristanus*, Bishop from *Episcopus*, chain, *catena*, poor, *pauper*.

Verbs for the most part are primatives, Adverbs are formed of Adjectives by adding *ly*, as *cheerful*, *cheerfully*, *just*, *justly*, *bad*, *badly*, &c.

Sect. 2.

Of the Composition of the parts of Speech.

The Prepositions which are used in Composition are these, *con*, *co*, *col*, *com*, as *commerce*, *concourse*, *cohabit*, *commit*. 2 *dis*, *de*, as *dislike*, *disease*, *despair*, *devest*. 3 *ex*, *ef*, *e*, as *example*, *effect*. 4 *in*, *il*, *em*, *im*, *en*, *ir*, as *insensible*, *embolden*, *immure*, *endamage*, *inflame*, *irritate*, 5 *ob*, *oc*, *of*, as *object*, *observe*, *offend*, *occasion*.
6 over,

6 over, as *oversee*, *overcast*, *over-rule*. 7 under, as *undermost*. 8 out, as *outlandish*. 9 pre, as *presuppose*, *presume*. 10 post, as *postscript*. 11 with, as *withdraw*. 12 re, as *reclaim*. 13 un, as *untrue*, *unpossible*, *untye*. 14 mis, as *misgive*, *mistake*. 15 monger, as *cheesemonger*. 16 a, as *aboad*, *abed*. 17 be, as *before*, *behind*, *beneath*, *between*. 18 counter, as *countermand*, *countermine*. &c.

C A P. IX.

Prosody.

Prosody is the last part of Grammar: and it Teacheth the true pronounciation of words either in Prose or Verse, as to their accents and quantitie or time. So that Prosody is twofold, one teacheth the true accents of words: and the other the manner of making Verses.

Sect. 1. Of the Accents.

There are three Accents, 1. the heavy or short accent descending towards the right thus ['] is the sign of a Syllable elevated
H 3 above

(26)

above the rest, as, *contrary*.

2. The sharp or long Accent, rising to the right, thus ['] is the sign of a Syllable made long, *mêt* ; when both these Accents meet in one Syllable, it is called (3) a Circumflex as *contrîve*.

Rule. 1. Of Dissyllables.

When the Terminations, *able, ish, full, less, ness, som, ward, y* or *ly* are joyned to a Monosyllable the first Syllable is accented as *no-table, childish, faithfull, faithless, greatness, noisom, backward, hardly*. So are likewise the terminations of verbs as *actest, acteth, acted*, and of the comparative and Superlative degree, as, *soft, softer, softest*.

Rule. 2.

So when in *er*, except, *defer, refer, prefer*, or in *or* and *ure*, and in *le* and *en* which do not make another syllable, as *humble, hard'n*. Except 1. the Syllables, which have *e* long, or the sound of *ee, oe, ai*, as *degrèe, appear, frontîer, serène, blasphême, suprême, terrène, behoves, maintain, obey, begin, cajole, careß, carouse, cement, colloque, create, foment, pedant, produce, salute*. Except, 2ly. the Compounds from Verbs, where the verb, whither it be put first or last, in composition, takes the

Ac-

(27)

Accent. as *backbîte, backslide, breakfast, catchpoles, makebate, partake, passport*.

Rule. 3.

When a Preposition is put before a Monosyllable, the Primitive word has the Accent, as, *colleague, pollute, except atom, besom, decent*.

These likewise are excepted, *abject, accent, adjunct, advent, aspect, common, compact, concord, concourse, office, offer, product, proffer, profit, surplice*.

The Accenting of Polysyllables.

Rule. 1.

Although the Antepenult Syllable be a Preposition, if the Penult be not long by Position, the Antepenult retaineth the Accent, as, *activity*, from *active*, but if *ness* be added to a dissyllable, the accent never changes his place, as *righteous, righteousness*. Except. 1. when the Penult is long by position, as *accomplish, abandon, ignoble, illustrate*, Except, *overture*. 2. When the consonant of the Penult is doubled, as *admonish, already, apparel, astonish, consider, continue, deposit imbecil, imòdest, exotick, replevy, disinherit*. 3. Except some which elevate the Syllable, as *acquiesce, advertise, condescend, debonaîr, absolète, persevere, disregard*.

H 4

Rule. 2.

Rule. 2.

The Syllable before *i* pronounced like *ye* and before *ti*, *fi*, *ci*, *ee*, pronounced like *sh*, always has the accent, as *circumcission*, *ocean*, *magician*. Except ecclesiastical.

Rule. 3.

Some Nouns by altering the accents become Verbs: as, *absent* *absent*, *collects*, *collects*, *confines*, *he confines*, *conflict*, *to conflict*, *confort*, *confort*, *incense*, *incense*, *an outcast*, *to outcast*, *a project*, *to project*, *refuse*, *refuse*, *unite*, *unite*, *ferment*, *ferment*, *convert*, *convert*, *present*, *present*, *object*, *object*, *subject*, *subject*, *contest*, *contest*, *record*, *record*, *conjure*, *conjure*, *minut*, *minut* or *little*.

SECT. 2. Of Versification.

THE measuring or scanning, of English Verse depends, for the most part, on the equal number of Syllables in sentences: And the agreeing of the last Syllables in a like Sound as. *Rochester* on the 9. *Eleg. of Ovid*.

*As Ships just when the Harbour they attain,
Are snatcht by suddain Blasts to Sea again.*

Sometimes the Sound depends on the Penult as well as the last Syllable, as in *Ovid*-*Eclogue*.

But

*But so it is—And I must buckle,
Under thy foot-stool for to truckle.*

In composing^{ing} of English Verse, Poetry takes a great deal of liberty in transposing of words from that order they have in Prose: for those words that are most emphatical, either for the accent or reason of the sentence, choose the place of long syllables, which being rightly observed, causeth the Verse to run more smoothly and Elegantly.

There are many kinds of Verses in the English Poetry: and indeed Poets frame new ones every Age: but the most usual are these.

I.

Heroick Verse, so called from the loftiness of its stile, which always consists of a line of ten Syllables, wherein the last word, whether it be a Polysyllable or Monosyllable is usually the most Significant word in the line, or at least, is a long Syllable. As *Spencer Can-* to 12. book 5 of the *Fairie Queen*.

O sacred Hunger of Ambitious minds?

1. The first sort of this Verse, is called Distick: Wherein the last or Penult Syllable agree in a like sound, as *Ben. Johnson* in his *Under-woods*, pag. 569.

How

*How happy were the Subject, if he knew,
Most pious King, but his own good in you.*

2 Sometimes the greatness of the fancy and subject, cannot be express'd in less than three lines, ending in a like sound and are called Triplets as the incomparable Mr. Dryden in his *Abalom* and *Achitophel*.

*When two or three were gathered to declaim
Against the Monarch of Jerusalem,
Shimei was always in the midst of them.* }

3. There is another sort called Quaterens or Alternat Heroick, wherein the first and third the second and fourth end in a like sound. As in Sir George Whartons Poems, page 335.

*The last of treaties in this Month begun,
And promis'd fair until the Men of War,
Dreading a peace, surpriz'd our Rising-Sun,
And dragg'd him to th'illegal new-found Bar.*

Spencer, Canto 12 book 5. the *Fairie Queen*. Gives us an Example of all these several Stanza's of Heroick Verse together, thus.

*O Sacred Hunger of Ambitious minds?
And impotent Desire of men to Reign
Whom neither dread of God, that Divels binds
Nor Laws of Men, that Common-wealths contain,
Nor bands of Nature, that wild Beasts restrain
Can*

*Can keep from outrage and from doing wrong,
Where they may hope a Kingdom to obtain.
No Faith so firm, no Trust can be so strong;
No Love so lasting then, that they may endure long.*

II.

Lyrick Verse, so called, because of its tuneableness or aptness to be sung, or plaid on Instruments: The first sort whereof is Lyrick Trochaick: which consists sometimes of four lines, seven syllables a piece: ending like Alternat Heroick. Ben. Johnson *Vision* pag. 600.

*Let us Play and Dance and Sing,
Let us now turn every sort,
Of the pleasures of the Spring,
To the graces of a Court.*

There is another sort, of four lines and of eight Syllables a peice, ending Alternatly. as Creech. Ode. 11. on the 4. book of Horace.

*All hands at work my Boys and maids,
With busy haste the Feast prepare:
My Torches raise their trembling heads,
And roll dark Volumes through the Air.*

3. There is another sort of Lyricks, called Jambick; consisting of four lines; the first and third line consisting of Eight Syllables a peice; the second and fourth line consisting

*And this steep hill would gallop up with violent force,
'Tis an unruly and a hard mouth'd horse,*

Fierce and unbroken yet :

Impatient of the spun or bit,

Now prances stately and anon flies 'ore the place :

Disdains the servile Law of any settled pace,

Conscious and proud of his own natural force :

'Twill no unskilfull touch endure

But flings writer and reader too that sits not sure.

IV.

Anacreonticks made by Cowley in imitation of *Anacreon* a Greek Poet : consisting of many lines, whereof some are Seven and most Eight Syllables, two lines still ending alike.

Fill the bowl with Rosie wine,

Around our Temples roses twine :

And let us cheerfully a while,

Like the Wine and Roses smile,

To day is ours what do we fear ?

To day is ours we have it here,

Lets treat it kindly, that it may,

Wish at least with us to stay,

Lets banish business, banish Sorrow,

To the Gods belong to morrow.

There are many other kinds of Verses, to give a Treatise of which were to fill a Volume ; The Scholar being grounded well in these, may acquire the knowledge of the rest, by reading the English Poets.

Apostrophus is the only figure used in English Poetry, as in th'outward, y'arriv'd. &c.

School-

School-Master and Scholar.



Master,

MY good Child ? you have been Silent hitherto, as it becomes a Scholar : now I desire you to make me an amplification on this Theame. viz. Learning.

Sch. Learning is an inestimable Jewel, exceeding the worth of all the Riches of the Earth ; for it makes men fit for any Employment either in Church or State. It restores that Knowledge of good, which *Adam* lost by his fall, and thereby entailed Ignorance upon his Posterity. It distinguisheth Man from Beasts, and all Terrestrial Creatures. It teacheth us the Knowledge of God and the true way to Heaven. &c.

Mastr. Very well : let me hear, whether you can endite a Letter to your Father, to give him an account of your progress in Learning. *Sch.* Sir I will. *Lond.*

Lond. Octob. 12. 92.

Honoured Father,

I Thought it my Duty to give you an account of my profi-
 ciency in Learning, for—I am now able to read and
 write true Grammatical English and to expresse my mind
 in verse likewise: My Master has been very careful of me
 and I hope you will reward him accordingly. Pray give my
 humble duty to my dear Mother and tell her that I stand
 in need of some Cloaths, to keep me warm this cold season;
 pray give my Love to my Brothers and Sisters: and accept
 of my humble Duty your self from

Your dutifull Son

J. W.

Maſt. Let me hear what you can do in
 Poetry.

Sch. Sir your commands I willingly obey:

And will peruse your Precepts every day:

On them I'll ruminat of every kind,

Them fast as nailes I'll drive into my mind,

For your's the best and easiest way I find.

And for your mighty care of me, I vow

I'll ever venerate your Book and you.

F I N I S.

E R R A T A.

Pray pardon some oversights of pointing and spelling
 In the Preface, Page 6. line 23. for profite, read profi-
 ted. p. 10. l. 6. two, r. to. p. 11. First part. l. 1. open,
 r. almost shut. p. 39. l. 17. for Chapt. 5. read Chapt. 6.
 p. 49. l. 16. for. hast, tast, r. haste, taste. p. 50. l. 6. ma-
 xime, r. marine. Second part p. 17. l. 13. verbs, substant.
 r. verbs substantive.